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REMONSTRANCE
OF THE DIRECTORS
OF THE NETHERLANDS

*East India Company, presented to the Lords
States Generall of the united Provinces, in
defence of the said Company, touching
the bloody proceedings against
the English Merchants, exe-
cuted at Amboyna.*

TOGETHER,

With the Acts of the Proceſſe, against the ſayd ENGLISH.

AND

*The Reply of the English East India Company, to the ſaid Remon-
ſtrance and Defence.*

Published by Authority.



Printed at London by John Dawson, for the East India Company, 1632.

REMONT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE NETHERLANDS

The Company, limited to the
 sum of £1,000,000, divided into
 shares of £100 each, is authorized
 to borrow money, and to
 invest the same in any
 manner, and to do all such
 other things as may be
 necessary for the
 carrying on of the
 business of the Company.

The Company is authorized to
 borrow money, and to invest
 the same in any manner, and
 to do all such other things as
 may be necessary for the
 carrying on of the business of
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 carrying on of the business of
 the Company.



Printed at London by John Dutton, for the F. & M. Company, 1830.

To the Reader.

Gentle Reader,

THe Remonstrance of the Netherlands East India Company, hereafter in the first place following, was by the same Company presented to the Lord States Generall, of the united Provinces: in November, Anno 1624. for Answer of the Relation of the English East India Company, touching the unjust, crnell, and barbarous proceeding against the English at Amboyna, and for justification of that infamous processe, the Coppie of which Remonstrance being imparted to the sayd English Company, they forth with writ the subsequent Reply, and sent the same to be presented to the said Lords States Generall, for a counter-poyson against the said Remonstrance: At that time the English Company intended not to have publisht it in Print, thereby to make so many Iudges of the cause as now they must, but upon faire hope then given them out of the Netherlands trusted (by the justice of the Lords States Generall, joyned with that of their owne Sovereigne) to obtaine an issue of this cause, according to the merits thereof. But the Ambassadour of the said Lords States being here in England, in June 1625. and moved by his Majestie for satisfaction for the lives of his Subjects, that were so treacherously

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roughly butchered by theirs at Amboyna, as also for restitution of their goods so made forfeit, and recompence for the damage of the English Company, by this and other actions, used such excuse and cullor (as it seemeth out of the ground of this Remonstrance: (which after many provisionall disputes finally concludeth for delay of tryall) that at the last, in September the same yeare, they obtained of his Majestie a respite of 18. moneths for the calling home of the Governour Harman van Speult, and the rest of the Indiges in the sayd bloody processe, from out of the Indies, to answer the matter here themselves, and for satisfaction of all the other Complaints of the English Company. To whom although this respite was irkesome, having already borne so long delay, in a cause of such impatient nature; as also having a suspicion of the sinister intent of the Dutch Companie: in this new respite; neverthelesse considering, that this was a favour craved by the said Lords States in their first Ambassage to his Majestie, and their very congratulation of his happy successe to his rightfull Crownes, they held it their duty to conforme themselves to his Majesties grace herein. As also the same English Company having confidence in the sincere dealing of the Lords States Generall, whose Letter of the 31. of December. 1624. for calling home of the sayd bloody Governour and others, was committed to their conveyance, and by them sent into the Indies, hoped that their remedy though slow and long, would yet at last be sure, and serious, and so they put on a new patience, and expectation of some issue of this likely course. But having waited out this respite, which expired, some years now past, they finde all things fall out contrary to their hope so grounded upon the Lords States promise and Letter, but altogether verifying

TO THE READER.

fyng their suspition of the drift of the Netherlands Company before mentioned. For the said Letter of the Lords States being by the English President at Iacatra, safely delivered to Carpentier, Governour Generall of the Dutch, in the Indies, he (when Harman van Speult the late Governour of Amboyna, and head of the bloody treachery against the English there) arrived at Iacatra) received him with great honour, yea with triumph, and instead of sending him for Europe, to answer the complaints of the English, according to the direction and commandments of the Lords States, by their sayd Letters, made him cheife Commander of a flecte of ships, sent from thence to Surat, and other Northerne parts of the Indies. The English President and Councell at Iacatra, in vaine protesting here-against, and vrging his remission to Europe, in consequence of the Letter of the Lords States afore-sayd. Neither have the Officers of the sayd Netherlands Company in the Indies, in all that respite of 18 moneths, nor in all the time since, made any restitution or reparation to the English as was promised and pretended, nor any preparation thereunto, but rather have added new grievances. So that it now plainly appeareth, that the sayd Netherlands East India Company, in their earnest suite to the Lords States, to procure his Majestie to give respite for the due tryall of the cause of Amboyna, inserted in the latter end of this ensuing Remonstrance; intended nothing lesse then such a true tryall, but a cooling and blunting of the edge and zeale of the English Company, in pursuing of their due remedies, hoping (as it is in the fable of him, that undertooke to teach the Ass to speake) that in long delay and respite of time something might happen, vterly to elude and frustrate the reall performance: In the meane

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time, besides the goods of the English that they detain, they enjoy the whole trade of the Mulluccoes, Banda, and Amboyna, the true, though wretched motive of their abominable proceſſe, againſt the Innocents, and have raiſed the Nutmegs, Maces, Clones, (being by this meanes ſolely in their owne hands) to more then double the price of that they were at, in theſe parts, when the English had their ſhare in them. Whereby it appeareth how ſincerely this following Remonſtrance ſlighteth this matter as a poore end, though it ſo much enrich the Dutch Company; as likewise how much, not onely the whole Realme of ENGLAND, but even all the Kingdomes and Common wealths in Europe, that are thus ſerved with thoſe Spices at ſuch high rates, are intereſſed in this cauſe. And yet beſides all the premiſes, the English Company finde another and more proper cauſe of their recurrence to the preſſe at this preſent; otherwiſe for all the reſt they could perhaps attend other remedies. But they finde that in this Interim, of the cauſe and motives whereof the world could take no notice, many not onely of the Dutch, but English alſo, begin to conceive worſe of the English cauſe: preſuming that if it had beene ſuch as the diſcourſes formerly publiſhed in this argument imported, they thinke certainly, ere this, to have heard of ſome exemplary puniſhment upon ſo execrable a fact, or at leaſt of ſome ſerious preparation thereunto. In particuler the English Company underſtand, that ſome of the bloody Colledge of Iudges, being returned into the Low Countries, and living free, and well countenanced there, have of late, upon confidence (as it ſeemes) of the effectuall working of their eluſory Artiſice, craked and vaunted, that they will juſtifie their proceſſe of Amboyna, even to the face of his Maieſtie, (which are their owne
facing

TO THE READER.

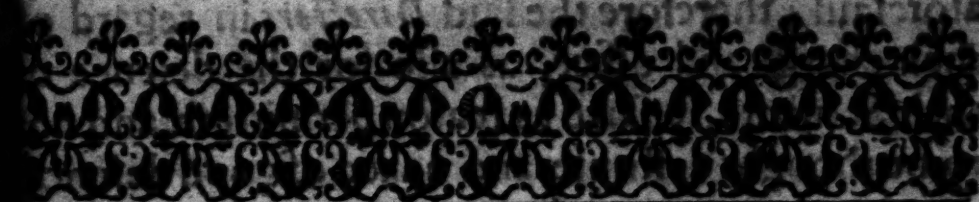
acing words) although the same parties at their first arrival in Holland; kept themselves close, and were not knowne where to be found, when the Ministers of this State sought after them. Which bold face being put upon this bad matter, bath so farre countenanced the same, as that some of our owne Nation there, allied to the Dutch, came in private stept up in defence of the sayd barbarous butchery, and seeme at least to thinke the matter aggravated above the true desert, Wherefore least the poore innocent English that haue already suffered so many and so grievous injuries, and afterwards a reproachfull death, should now remaine after death, suffer in their good names also, which is or ought to be, dearer then life it selfe, least also the English East India Company, that haue likewise suffered too many indignities, and such damages from the Dutch, should seeme to haue made a great cry without as just a cause; They now finde it high time to vindicate their owne reputation, and the fame of their innocent servants and Country-men, by acquainting the world with the true state of the businesse, as also to defend and maintaine their former true relation from the exceptions taken against it, by the following Remonstrance of the Dutch; And because the Acts of the proceesse of Amboyna, are often mentioned, as well in this Remonstrance, as in the Reply therevnto, the same also are inserted betweene both, to cleare the relative passages on both parts.

(. . .)

TO THE READER.

(The words) although the same persons their first ar-
 rival in Holland; kept themselves close, and were not
 known where to be found, when the Ministers of this
 State sought after them. Which bold proceeding upon
 this occasion, hath so far recommended the cause, as
 that some of our own Nation there, called the Dutch,
 have in private kept up in defence of the said persons
 Dutchmen, and some at least to think the matter aggra-
 vated, and the more so, that the more numerous
 English that have already (as you may and so you may
 know) and afterwards a reproach will be made, should now
 againe suffer in their good names also, which
 is or ought to be, dearer than life itself. And the En-
 glish East India Company, that have likewise suffered too
 many indignities, and such damages from the Dutch,
 should seeme to have made a great cry without in just
 cause. They now find it high time to vindicate their own
 reputation, and the fame of their nation (persons and
 country-men) by acquainting the world with the true
 state of the business, as also to defend and maintain their
 former reputation from the exceptions taken against it by
 the following Remonstrance of the Dutch; And because
 the Acts of the process of Ambassadors are often men-
 tioned, as well in this Remonstrance, as in the
 Reply thereto, the same also are inserted
 betweene both, to cleare the relation
 of Passages on both parts.

(...)



A REMONSTRANCE
of the Bewinthebbers or Directors
of the Netherlands East India Company
lately exhibited to the Lords States Gene.
in justification of the proceedings of
their Officers at *Ambeyne* against
the English there.

Translated out of French.

High and mighty Lords :



IH E Directors of the united
Company and Society of the
East-Indies did in the moneth of
July past, present vnto your Ho-
nours a Deduction concerning
that which was past in the Pro-
uince of *Ambeyne*, and of the
execution there made in March 1623, with a proui-
sonall answer of the Obiections which then were
made and knowne against it. But where this Cause
by that meanes could not be ended, and for as much
as daily there are found & spread abroad great Bruits
against that which is mentioned in the Deduction
B afore.

aforsaid; therefore the said *Directors* in regard of their charge and office, as also for the defence of their Seruants, so farre as reason permitteth, and not to be thought destitute and naked of good defence, yea that they may not leaue the matter for condemned, as diuers haue spred abroad, and gladly would make the world belecue, cannot forbear to make, after due reuerence, this more particular Instruction in forme of Remonstrance vnto your Honors.

A.

In the first place then, the *Directors* doe yet persist in their said Deduction, because the same may serue to giue light to the whole cause: And considering the waighy and infallible Inditia and euidence that preceded this discouery of the Treason of certaine English, yea the same being notorious, as also the proceedings which haue legally and according to Law passed against the Confederates, as appeareth by the Iudiciall Acts (signed as well by those which were examined, as by the Councell of *Amboyna* which is a Colledge admitted and sworne) and against which no prooffe, much lesse any vaine and frivolous suspicion should bee admitted, They the *Directors* absolutely belecue (so long as they see no more to the contrary) that the said English Conspirators and other Confederates which were in our seruice, were well apprehended, and the fact (in our opinions) so well proued according to Law, and the vse & custome in such case obserued, the proceedings haue beene legal, & in pursuie thereof the punishment which they haue sustained was inflicted according to the common Law, with good moderation of the rigour of Iustice & with clemency. Notwithstan-

B.

ding

ding there haue beene many Writings and Deductions, as the *Directors* vntill this time perceiue and discover, sowed and spred against this cause as well in *England* as in these parts: among which (for as much as we know) the first is a summary of Newes out of Letters dated the 19 of Iune 1623, written by the English Factors at *Batavia*, which immediately will be iudged by every one who neuer so little and superficially shall reade the same, to be full of passion contrary to the Truth, and without any prooffe: For first the proceeding by the Iustice at *Amboyna* vpon the Confederates there, is blamed therein, and by preiudication called an vniust Murder, wicked and barbarous, the fashion and manner of the racke or torture likewise described and exaggerated with great vehemency and passion: And also it is not true that therein is said, that the other *Indians* (besides the English) confederates in the fact were Seruants of the English Company, whereas it appeareth otherwise, to wit, that the *Indian* confederates were Seruants of the Dutch Company, as is well knowne to be true; and yet this writing hath taken great place amongst great and small, and hath beene showed as a patterne or modell whereupon the other griefes haue beene formed against the said Iustice of *Amboyna*. Vpon which incontinently followed a more large and ample Writing called *The true Relation of the cruell and barbarous torture and execution committed by the Flemings vpon the English in Amboyna*.

In the Introduction whereof proceedeth impertinently a description of *Amboyna*, and of the Garison

and force of the Dutch in the same place, and this
 onely to the end, as appeareth, to show thereby that
 there is no appearance that the English should con-
 sult of the taking of the said place as a thing impos-
 sible; As if, by reason of the small vnderstanding
 and simple foundation which the Conspirators had
 to put their deligne in execution and in effect (omit-
 ting all other accusations) they had not in any kind
 merited and deserued any punishment: the contra-
 ry whereof appeareth to be practised daily in the like
 crimes; And to cite this presumption vnto the an-
 nihilating of a truth so notorious and proued, and
 against the proper confessions of the executed and
 other Confederates, against the conscience and te-
 stimony of so many honest men and of credit, which
 haue beene imployed in the cause, and against a Col-
 ledge of Iudges publicke and sworne, this cannot in
 any manner be admitted, receiued, nor had in consi-
 deration by such as haue vnderstanding in these af-
 faires. But to the contrary and besides all the rea-
 sons aforegoing, the Dutch Company hath made it
 to appeare by good proofes, that the English to the
 end to diuert and get forth of the Castle the forces
 of the Dutch, had in the Countries and Ilands ther-
 abouts stirred vp, induced, and caused to rebell, all
 the Ternatanes, Ceraniens, and the *Indian* nations
 bordering there, openly and by publicke violence to
 make such vnaccustomed outrages vpon the Sub-
 iects of the Castle, that the Gouvernor might be con-
 strained to goe forth from thence with all his forces
 for to appease and quiet the said Rebels, and to
 bring them to their ancient obedience. And there-
 upon

upon the English should have assailed and invaded the Castle and the Towne (as being destitute by the retiring and departure of the Army) then when the Dutch should be most feeble and in their greatest necessity as well of men as of Dutch ships, which should have beene employed in this voyage. And concerning the force of the English which were in *Amboyna*, they alone would not have enterprised the attempt, but would vnto this purpose have called vnto them all the slaues which they had in great number in their Factories: Neither would they have beguane the same before the ariuall of certaine English Ships in *Amboyna*: The people whereof they would also have set on worke and employed to the attempt: The retinue also, which daily the complices did vnderhand procure (as *Gabriel Towerson* Cape Merchant of the English had ordered) should have beene much augmented, the rebell subiects of the Castle should have weakned the force of the Dutch and augmented the force of the conspirators; And further (which is the principall point) the end and designe of the Conspirators was not to force and constrain the Castle (onely) by violence, open warre, or siege, (to which purpose all these imagined fortresses of the Castle, and the power of the Dutch, might haue their consideration) but the plot was, to invade the Castle by Treason, and with the aid and assistance of the *Japonian* Souldiers which were then in the service of the Dutch at *Amboyna* aforesaid: which small number of *Japonians* were not slightly to be regarded, in respect of the valour and prowesse of that Nation, and their extraordinarie resolution in

F.

G.

hazarding their lives in any dangerous enterprises; Insomuch as a certaine small number of the *Japonians* onely of themselves and without any aide or support haue vndertaken and accomplished the most great attempts and designs in places of the greatest and most puissant gouernment in the *Indies*. As among other things it appeareth by that which passed in the kingdome of *Patany*: where certaine *Japonians* forced and pillaged the Towne, afterwards made their retreat in good order and with good composition. And in the Kingdome of *Siam* in the Towne called *Iodea*, full of thousands of persons, the King whereof himselfe can in a short time bring into the field aboue one hundred thousand men of armes, and heretofore obtained great victories vpon many great Princes his neighbours, who then were and as yet are of great power; in that towne (I say) which is the capitall Towne of the Kingdome, certaine *Japonians* surprized first the Castle and Royall Palace, and being entered thereinto by force, afterwards they tooke the King in person prisoner, they kept him in their custody, and being wholly become masters of the said Castle, they made by meanes of threatnings (as to put the King to death, and otherwise) an honourable and aduantageous composition: By which the said small number of *Japonians* went away & departed without any damage out of the Kingdome of *Siam*, with great glory and magnanimity, and very great riches. Which exploits are without comparison much more great and dangerous then the said attempt of *Amboyna* against an open Towne and a Castle empty and naked of forces,

into

into which also the *Japonians* might haue their daily
 accessse with the English who were held and reputed
 for friends: So that whatsoeuer is mentioned in the
 Deduction of the English vpon this presumptiō, to
 draw into a doubt all the actions of the Confede-
 rates, is altogether without foundation, in a Cause
 so notorious and publikely conuincd. Of the like
 force and efficacie is that which is set downe before
 in the said English Deduction, as if the Dutch had
 no other designe by this imputation of Treason but
 to thrust forth the English out of *Amboyna*, and to
 remaine sole Masters of the Trade in those quarters:
 But if such had beene the intention of the Dutch
 Company, they might easier and with more appa-
 rance and pretext haue forborne to receiue and ad-
 mit the English at the beginning in *Amboyna* in the
 yeare 1620, then haue thrust them forth in such a
 manner; and God forbid that any one should vnder-
 take to performe or effect such a thing by such vniust
 and maligne proceedings, and with such effusion of
 blood, onely to thrust forth the English from *Am-
 boyna*. And concerning the Dutch Company here
 in *Europe*, neuer any such thing came into their
 thoughts, nor did they euer giue any Commission
 for the putting forth of the English, by warrant
 whereof the Officers of the said place in generall
 might haue had ground to begin any thing to such
 an end. And concerning the Officers themselues,
 they are by those that know them esteemed and repu-
 red to be honest and worthy men: who in like man-
 ner would no wayes entertaine a thought of such
 an Action.

H.

I.

And

And to say the Truth, why should the Officers with such feigned wrong accuse and put to death the English and the Confederates being innocent: seeing that (as aforesaid) they had no Commission, and if they had any giuen them (which cannot bee well imagined) yet the Gouvernor and Counsell of *Amboyna* are such people as would not haue yeelded or giuen obedience thereunto. And the same Gouvernour nor other Iudges which are fourteene in number, could not haue drawne any profit or advantage by their so doing. For admit it were so that the English came in this regard for to leaue *Amboyna*, this could no wayes advantage them in their particular; but to the contrary, returning vnto *Europe*, they themselves should be (besides the burthen and remorse of their owne Consciences) charged and aggravated with great blame and infamy, hatred and malice, and put in great danger of their persons; So that, of such a thing they could not expect otherwise then detriment, disadvantage and disgrace, yea punishment and chastisement vpon themselves. Now if this be not so, then may not this presumption of the English be true, nor in any wise admitted and receiued, who maintaine and inhumanely say, that this molestation and destruction was offered and done to the English, to the end to deliuer and free *Amboyna* of them, and to retaine it onely by the Dutch. For the Dutch Company doe declare the amity of the English Company to be vnto them of chiefe and speciall importance; and they desire for to enioy the same with all confidence: And furthermore wee could produce and alleadge many

any reasons why we yet desire that the treaty being religiously and piously obserued from the one part to the other, we could willingly and gladly be content to give way to the rate and portion in Trade permitted to the English Company by the Treaty of the yeare 1619. without by exclusion of the English (the Treaty being by them obserued) to acknowledge or thinke of any profit or aduantage in generall or in particular.

We vndertake further for our officers of *Amboyna* (as also it is true) that the beginning and entrance of this proceeding beganne vpon vehement and well grounded suspitions against the first *Japonian* in our service, who walking at vndue houres vpon the Bulwarkes of the Castle, and inquiring very curiously of the force and constitution of the Garison and setting of the watch, was apprehended, and presently the clew of this great and execrable conspiracy was opened and discovered, as the English Deduction it selfe confesseth.

And if the Dutch had designed and vndertaken (as most calumniously it is suspected and reported) to thrust the English out of *Amboyna* by the vniust report and accusation of their seruants there, without any appearance of any true conspiracy: why did this *Japonian* come vpon the walls and so curiously enquire, and also being apprehended and examined so pertinently speake of the conspiracy? If this *Japonian* had bin a person suborned for to charge and accuse the English, the Dutch would not haue executed him; which yet legally followed, whereby it appeareth that his declaration and testimony was

C

true,

K.

true, as well in accusing the other *Japonians* his fel-
 lowes which were in our service, as in the charge of
 the other English, and of himselfe: why also were
 the other *Japonians* indicted and executed, if the
 Dutch sought it but onely upon the English, as is
 without colour pretended? for the *Japonians* have
 cuer been in good esteeme with vs, and have alwaies
 beene much trusted, and not having any occasion of
 malice, or rancor, or feare of them, or against them;
 where now to the contrary by this transgression it
 behoueth our nation to be alwayes in mistrust of the
Japonians, and not so confidently to vse or be serued
 of them as before. And it ought not to seem strange
 that during this Examination of these *Japonians*
 (which as aforesaid, was begunne and ended before
 any thing was done to the English) that the English
 for the space of three or foure dayes (although here-
 in they spare the truth) were so forward and so bold
 as to goe in and out, to and from the Castle: For
 they thought that it would tend and serue vnto their
 conseruation, to the end they might giue the less sus-
 pition: for if they had fled away, & hidden or concea-
 led themselves, in such case they had bin publicly dis-
 couered. And if they had thought or would have
 attempted to flye, it was impossible for them so to
 doe, for the Governour and Councell had given or-
 der all about for the assurance of the place, and of all
 persons which frequented and had any intercourse
 of Merchandizes in *Amboyna*, of which the English
 complices could not be ignorant; so that they were
 constrained to put on a good face, cheere, and coun-
 tenance, the better to shunne the perill and danger.

But

But it further appeareth that that which the English maintaine is abusive and erroneous; that they had continued three or foure dayes in going to and from the Castle after the said imprisonment, and during the examination of the *Japonians*: For they beganne to examine the *Japonians* the 24 of February, and the 25 the English were arrested, so that there was but one day betweene them both, and therefore that which is mentioned in the English Deduction is not true. Also for the confession of the first *Japonian*, as likewise of all the rest of the *Japonians* vnto the number of twelue, they do not onely accuse the English, but themselves also; so that there cannot be any suspicion or doubt of false accusation, seeing that they themselves could not haue any aduantage in the preservation of their owne persons; as otherwise there can be no suspicion of calumny: which in such a case could not be nor happen in any fashion or manner.

That which is contained in the English Deduction, to wit, that the English had neuer kept any conuersation with the *Japonians*, appeareth to the contrary by the Acts of the Processe and the confessions of all, and particularly of *Towerfon*, made without Torture or Fetters, long after his examination. So that from these contrarieties and dissimulations are discovered, many other signes and tokens for to beleue that the English Deduction doth wander and stray very much from the truth, and that all which may be construed to the contrary is true, in consequence of that which the Dutch Company of the East Indies doe sustaine in the iust defence of their Officers and Ministers.

O.

But that whereby the said Deduction is enlarged and amplified, is to make mention and discover many particularities which in time hereafter shall be refuted and proved to be matter meerely fained in the most part of the most important and substantiall points: as also in that which they speake of the racke and torture giuen to the English, which is described in particulars contrary to the truth, thereby to moue the Reader to pittie. But when they haue said all, it is but a bare and naked Discourse without prooffe, that the English haue beene tortured and racked: for to giue the torture when the case so requireth, is no fault of the Iudge, but it is a thing customable throughout *Europe*, and so in the *Low-countries*; And if such torture hath been giuen to some of the English, it was surely done vpon good and pregnant euidence, and weighty proofes, and confessions of others, whereof some may haue beene brought to a more rigorous examination, according to the exigence of the case, without doing or executing any iniustice.

P.

If also the Iudges of the Dutch would haue wrongfully pressed and constrained the English to confession by torture, wherefore did they not presse and constrain them all to confession: which neuerthelessse appeareth by the Deduction of the English not to haue beene done, and that many were let passe without torture; yea many of them which the English Deduction abusiuely affirmeth to haue beene tortured: it being not reasonable to proceed against them as against others which were charged with more great and vehement suspitions and proofes.

And

And if they proceeded herein with such excesse, how commeth it then that the Iudges pardoned and discharged some (as faulty as the rest) but onely to give testimony of their proceedings, and that the iustice thereof might fully appeare to all whomsoever? which otherwise they were not bound to doe nor would haue done in all likelihood.

Q.

But to winne the Reader by compassion the manner of the torture is there very finely and proluxely set downe: but who knoweth not that the manner and fashion of the extraordinary question is in it selfe rough and harsh, and specially must seeme so to the English in *England* (where there is no such kind of torture vsed, vnlesse it be in case of high Treason,) how moderate and gentle soeuer it be, as the paine of the torture of the water, which is much more ciuill and lesse dangerous then other tortures of stretching or pressing, which is in diuers manners vsed in *Europe*: for such torture and paine of water doth but cause and produce an oppression and anxiety of breath, and respiration, and not the swelling of the body of the Patients (as is abusiuely mentioned in the English Deduction) and is without fraction, bruising or mutilation of the members which others are subiect vnto: So that all which is comprised and contained in the same description is onely set downe for the embellishing and adorning of the said Writing, to the end onely to moue the Reader to compassion, to make him insensibly to draw in and swallow all the other errors and vntruths vnder these close conueighances, and giue them credit to the aduantage of the drift of the said Deduction:

R.

2.

But he which to the contrary will found and search out the truth, and whether that which is therein declared and related bee proued, and ought to bee admitted and receiued or not, let him bee pleased further to obserue, as followeth.

That all which is said therein is without prooffe, and if that any prooffe be found therein, it is of very few persons, yea such as in a cause that concerneth themselves, and wherein they were once iudicially conuinc'd, may not bee admitted for witnesses against the Iudge and the proceedings past against themselves, nor against the legall confession which they once and oftener made and confirmed with their owne subscription, which now by other depofitions or particular declarations, cannot bee made vaine and elufory against the testimony and certificate of fourteene Iudges, who were present in and at all passages, whose reputation and wifedome is so well knowne, that such wicked, vnorderly and vniust proceedings as the English pretend, may not bee in any sort or manner charged or imputed vpon them.

S.

Lastly, concerning certaine Declarations and Writings of the condemned English before their death, whereby they haue protested their innocency, and that they were iudged wrongfully, whereupon by presumption is inferred that it must be true, because it is not to bee beleueed that any one was so wicked and impious as to dare to faine and dissemble at the houre of his death, &c.

This Argument maketh little in the cause; for first it ought to appear that there are indeed such Declarations and Writings of the English: But the truth can

can be testified by them which were present, and about them at all times, that there is no such thing; much lesse that which is said concerning certain pretended miracles which had happened in witnesse of the innocency of the executed, so that there should haue seemed that they had moued heauen and earth to hide and conceale this detestible deed: but howsoeuer it be, who would presume that honest men of reputation and wisdom knowne and publicke would haue showne themselves so impious and vnhumane, as wrongfully and innocently to accuse the persons executed: and much lesse it cannot bee presumed vnto the charge of a Colledge established and sworne.

And although that which is aforesaid appeare and be known first by the truth of the thing, as it is caried by the Deduction aforesgoing, presented in Iuly past vnto your Honours; and that secondly it is credible that by this writing here were broke and decided all obiections and difficulties inferred by the English, as also some deeds alleadged, which in regard of the English might be produced and alleadged against that which is aforesaid, and against the Legality of the proceedings in *Amboyna*, in such manner that more cannot be required in iustification of the behaniors of the Dutch Officers: So it is that the *Directors* notwithstanding find it necessary (although superfluous) to repeat and make mention here of many particularities which much more fully and all at a blow doe show that the reports spread and sworn with such vehemency by the English against the truth doe contrary the one the other, so that nothing more can be had

T.

had nor rest of suspicion, whereby the proceedings and executions at *Amboyna* may bee accused, much lesse condemned, and in consequence likewise, which the great haste and assiduell precipitation vsed herein, hath been wholly done in poste, for to learne and show the world the truth of the discouery in the businessse; as hereafter shall appeare more clearly and euidently.

In the first place then, so it is that the Company after the first Deduction of Iuly, haue further vnderstood by the last Ships out of *Battania* arined here in September, and that by Certificate or Attestation deposed by M^r. *Frederick de Houtman*, chiefe Counciller of the Indies, and ancient Gouvernour of the Isles of *Mullogues*; that it was firmly and vndoubtedly beleeued in *Amboyna* throughout and of euery one, yea by himselfe as he yet doth beleeu, that the English of the said place, and the *Iaponians*, had truly and really conspired to inuade the Castle of *Amboyna* at their best opportunity; so that none ought in any wise to doubt hereof.

Secondly, for strong prooffe of that which is aforesaid, the said Gouvernour *de Houtman* comming from the *Molucques* to *Hitto* in *Amboyna* in the moneth of April, anno 1623, a certaine Englishman called *George Sharock*, Assistant, (which before had beene also prisoner, and examined vpon the said conspiracy, and by fauour released and pardoned by the Gouvernour and Councill of *Amboyna*, notwithstanding that the said *Sharock* was a good while priuy to the said Conspiracy, and had promised his assistance) kneeling downe vpon his knees and prostrating himselfe

himselſe before the feet of the ſaid Governour *de Houtman*, (who looked for no ſuch matter) declared with great zeale and good affection, that hee was and ſhould bee all his life time bound and obliged vnto the *Dutch* Company, becauſe (as hee then againe confeſſed) that fauour had beene done to him, and hee was left unpuniſhed for the fault and offence which he had committed and perpetrated, and this was ſpoken by the ſaid *George Sharock*, to the ſaid *de Houtman*, about the 20. of April 1633. when he was already abſolved, releaſed, freed, and out of all feare to be any more moleſted, or queſtioned for the ſaid fact and offence committed as aforeſaid.

Thirdly, the ſaid Governour *de Houtman* being at *Batavia*, and being preſent when *John Beumont* *Engliſh* Merchant, (who alſo was a confederate in the ſaid conſpiracy at *Amboyna*, and obtained his pardon) being ſicke, was brought before the Governor generall; and the ſaid *Beumont* being come in the preſence of the ſaid Governor generall, and of the ſaid *M. Houtman*, confeſſed his fault before made and committed, and implored, and moſt humbly deſired mercy and pardon of the ſaid Generall, which having obtained, he humbly thanked them.

In the fourth place, That many people at *Batavia*, yea he the *Deputie* himſelſe had by good information and knowledge, certainly vnderſtood, that the ſaid *John Beumont* being after wards come before the *Engliſh* Preſident and *Engliſh* Merchants reſident at *Batavia*, hee the ſaid *Beumont* recited and confeſſed the whole buſineſſe and conſpiracy: But when this pleaſed not the ſaid *Engliſh*, the Preſident of the

English afore said, for to obscure the cause, and to shunne the dishonour of the Treason, seeing the free confession of *Beaumont* which much astonished them, he caused him for this cause to keep it close and not to speake to any body, because that the thing by the voluntary confession of the said *Beaumont* against the intent of the *English* principalls, should not further be discovered and confirmed.

Fifthly, concerning the persons which were employed as Iudges in the cause of *Ambayna* in the matter of the condemned, and specially the Governour *Van Spenk* (because hee is best knowne) they are such, that there cannot be any the least suspicion or doubt of them, that they had wrongfully or without sufficient ground caused the *English* to be accused, or ill handled, or much lesse to bee put to death, if they had not beene found really in fault, worthily to haue deserved the punishment: the Governour *Van Spenk* being held for an honest man, of credit, and fearing God, by all those that haue conversed with him: and by consequence, there may not bee admitted such a contrary suspicion of his impious and maligne proceedings.

In the fift place, concerning the Torture of Water, which the *Dutch* haue alwayes vsed in the *Indies*, as the most assured and civill: which is not a torture so rough and dangerous as the tortures which are ordinarily vsed in this Country, and throughout *Europe*, which are farre more severe and dangerous then that of Water; whereby the health of the person cannot any way be offended, nor the members lamed or bruised.

All which things afore said, in representation and maintenance of the truth in this case, and which further might be in conformity of what is afore said, represented by the coming and arriving of many other persons out of the *Indies*, who also have knowledge of that which passed at *Amboyna*: May it please your Honors to take into consideration, and to consider whether there bee not sufficient matter and cause given to the *English East Indian Company*, for to leave and remit the fault vnto them, who were the authors and practisers of this abominable conspiracy, & of their owne misfortune, which they thus drew vpon themselves, and not to defend them, and aggravate against the Iudges of the *Dutch*: to which end the *Directors* in defence and maintenance of their Officers, and vnblameable Ministers in the *East Indies* afore said, cannot omit to beseech your Honors, that the cause may not bee precipitated, but that convenient time might bee given and granted for a more exact research, (if need bee) of the truth, yea in all to grant them such protection, as all good Subjects and Patriots of the *United Provinces* are to attend from your Honors in equity and justice. For how can this businesse be so inverted, that in stead of the dishonour and blame which ought to dwell vpon the Confederates, on the contrary now, they will blot and smother the truth of the thing, and to accuse and charg the *Dutch Officers*, as if they had had no honesty or conscience: which cannot bee presumed of substantiall people, of good renowne, vpon any either voluntarie (though not true) or suborned and false deposition, of such as may not be admitted

to testifie in their owne cause against the judiciall Acts of a Colledge of Iudges, sworne, and in so great a number, which haue of a long time beene so employed; when it appeareth not otherwise by any other legall proofes.

The intention of the *Directors* never was, nor yet is to maintaine any injustice, outrage, or imposture, if in these proceedings there were any vsed: but as long as it appeareth not clearely (as it ought in this case, against a Colledge, and against a cause judged) nothing else, vnder reverence, can be done in the businessse, but to grant time for to make more exact and serious search (if need be,) and that by the authority and intervention of your Honours (as it shall appertaine) all mis-vnderstanding, contrary Deductions, and ill expositions, griefes, and designs, may cease and bee surpressed, vntill such time as the contrary may (if need bee) appeare. The said Defences are such (in our opinion) as vnder reverence this ought to be done. And although it were so, that the cause of the *English* against the Iudges of *Amboyna*, seemed wholly to be cleare and proved, (which hitherto hath proved to the contrary) nevertheless the proceedings of the said Iudges may not in any wise be condemned (as touching the substance thereof) without hearing the Iudges themselues, whom the cause properly toucheth and concerneth, and not the *Directors*; who onely mediate, for as much as according to the information and knowledge which they haue of the cause, it seemeth to them to be in effect just and faire, and therefore the humble remembrance or representation and prayer of the Administrators

against the English at Amboyna.

strators, or *Directors*, haue ever beene, that it would please yours Honours to giue and grant convenient time for the inquiry, information, and re-search of the businesse, vntill such time as the ships of *Batavia*, shall be arrived here; to the end that the matter may more plainly and truely be discovered and knowne; and without doubt there will come, and be transported therein from thence, some that will neutrally and in such sort maintaine vnto your Honours, the particular informations of the proceedings passed in *Amboyna*, that they may be wholly beleeeved and received: as at this present there is come, and fallen out by the comming and returne of M. *Fredericke de Houtman*, chiefe Councillor of the *Indies*, and ancient Governour of the Isles of *Molucques*, who hath deposed and by oath testified the points in manner as they are recited and related in order as aboue, which bringeth not a little light in this cause, but may wholly tend and turne to the overthrow of all contrary expositions and calumnies, which heretofore haue beene vsed and set forth, with such differences and vehemency, wherby we hope that your Honors will in all points, and that with equiry, right, and reason, giue and cause to be given such content, that all discontent (at least by provision) may cease, vntill such time as the whole truth may more and abundantly come to light, by advice from the *Indies*, to the full satisfaction of those whom it toucheth or concerneth. For may it please your Honors to know and vnderstand, that the best and most pertinent and true knowledg of the businesse, must come from the Province of *Amboyna* to *Batavia*, and from thence
hither.

hither. Notwithstanding, so it is, that since the departure of the Pinace called the *Hare* from *Batavia*, which was in the beginning of *January*, 1624. (by which the first notice of the execution was brought) untill the departure of the last ships which also came from *Batavia*, there is not, nor cannot have come any newes from *Ambayna* to *Batavia*, concerning this businesse, because the winde called the *Westerne Mouffons* blow continually from *November* untill *Aprill*. And for to come from *Ambayna* to *Batavia*, an *Easterne Mouffon* is necessary; and that be- ginneth first in *May*: so that without that, it is a thing impossible to send or get any advice or ships from *Ambayna* to *Batavia*. We hope also that your Lordships will finde this reasonable, and that due and reasonable time requi- red shall be granted and permitted in justice, for the more ample search and information of the cause, (if need be) and we cannot conjecture, (being a thing incredible) that any one will condeme any cause or persons, without first hearing the justification of the parties, which alwaies hath beene held and observed inviolably of all nations, which would judge accord- ing to right and equity. Therefore wee hope that it will be thus granted; yet it is not reasonable that any reparation should be required, before the due defences and informations of the businesse bee made, and taken, and the same ought to be made and taken by and from the persons whom the cause concer- neth, appertaineth, and is knowne, and who also per- tinently know how to refute the objections and cir- cumstances alleadged, and heretofore vrged to the
con-

contrary: which vnto vs is impossible to doe, not having been present but only for the defence of our Officers, for so much as is just and reasonable, wee can alleadge that which they haue written vnto vs from the *Indies*, and what else we haue certainly perceived and vnderstood.

Also we cannot in the meane time conceale from your Honours, that the fact of this conspiracy is so notorious in the *Indies*, and that thence may bee drawne so strong and vigorous proofes, that the Truth shall fully and sufficiently appeare to the full discharge of the innocents, and the confusion of those which will defend and maintaine a bad cause; And this may bee proved there besides the points aboue alleadged.

First, that all the *Japonians*, complices in the conspiracy haue signed each with their own hands their confessions, and afterwards jointly and all altogether haue persisted therein after the end of the examination, without torture or fetters, at many sittings and full assemblies of the Councell at *Amboyna*, without revoking any thing, or desiring to diminish or augment any thing from or to their said confessions.

In the second place, That the *English* Complices at sundry times of their own accord, without paine, irons, tortures, or menaces, ratified the same, and respectively signed their confessions: vpon which confessions, they were afterwards againe examined three or foure times, and re-examined in a full Councell and Assembly; and after their examination haue persisted therein, without revoking or changing any thing.

Thirdly

Thirdly, that the Governour of *Amboyna* (after that all the complices had respectiue ly foure or fīue times ratified their confessions, and persisted therein a little before the execution, seriously remonstrated, exhorted, represented, and demanded, of the said complices (as before had done vnto them in particular) That in case any one of them had by apprehension of justice, feare of menaces, or terrour of paine, said, confessed, and signed any thing, by which he was surprized and made guilty, and whereby others might come and fall into danger or hazard, that hee should speake and manifest it openly, that he might discharge the party thereof. For the Governour protested that he was not desirous of the destruction and death of any that was not guilty. Vpon which proposition every one of them shrunk vpon their shoulders and said, that what he had confessed and signed particularly was true, and therefore he persisted therein.

In the fourth place, One of the complices called *William Webber*, in his last examination confessed, that he had receiued a Letter from *John Clarke*, by which he was advertised, that something of great waight and consequence was handled amongst the *English*; but he could not vnderstand what it might be: the which letter containing as aforesaid, the said *Clarke* confessed also in the absence of *Webber*, that he had written it.

Fifthly, that *Edward Collins* being examined, and making his confession without any torment or torture, (as appeareth by the Acts) offered to confesse all of his owne freewill: yea hee declared the same before

before *Gabriel Towerfon* and all the other English, and that he did not thinke that the said *Towerfon* and all the rest which were there faulty would dare to deny it, but would presently confesse it, as also the said *Towerfon* being brought to *Collins* (and the said *Collins* falling vpon his knees and requiring mercie and pardon) he said, and told it him to his face, admonishing the said *Towerfon* that he would presently declare and confesse all as he had done, saying, I must speake and confesse the truth, and I meane not to suffer or endure any paine for the loue of you.

In the sixt place, That *Emanuel Tompson* two dayes after the examination finished and ended, and when he was free and at liberty, being inquired by the Commissioners which had assisted in the same examination, wherefore he had so long persisted in his denials and endured the seuer examination, said, the reason was because Captaine *Gabriel Towerfon* had oftentimes reprehended his drunkenness, saying, that hee should take good heed that thereby the matter should not be discovered; For which cause the said *Tompson* did by a great oath sweare to himselfe, that howsoever it went hee would not bee the third nor the fourth by whom the matter should be knowne, whatsoever paine (in his opinion) he could haue beene put vnto.

Seuenthly, the said *Emanuel Tompson* certaine daies after his examination being visited by certaine Commissioners said vnto them that hee was very glad that God had caused the busines to be brought to light, because much innocent blood would haue beene spilt, and although he confessed that hee

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had

had deserved once, yea twice to dye, he asked mercy seeing that he was a man of about fiftie yeares, &c. And so after so much fauour was given to the said *Tompson* for to draw a lot with *Coulson* and *Collins* which of them three should be released and freed.

In the eight place, that two or three dayes before the execution, Captaine *Towerson* being in the Hall with other the conuict English, said in the presence of the Gouvernour and all the Councell, and to the rest of the English in generall by reproach, that their ill and disordinate liues, their whoredome and drunkenesse was the cause that it pleased God that they should not keepe secret the intended enterprise; and that by reason thereof they were now fallen and brought to such misery.

Ninthly, that *Gabriel Towerson* author of this conspiracy, in his last extremitie prayed the rest of his complices to pardon him, because that by him *Towerson* they were instigated and brought vnto the said enterprise, and were reduced to that case, and that the businesse was come to be discovered by the all-seeing God, and that he must of necessity dye, and therefore hauing brought them into this danger and ill chance he prayed them to pardon him, as they also did.

In the tenth place, The said *Towerson* a little before his death writ a Letter to *Samuel Coulson*, which letter is yet in the hands of the Gouvernour of *Amboyna* *Herman van Speult*, by which the said *Towerson* said and alleadged vnto the said *Coulson*, that he the said *Coulson* was the first and principall cause which had made the agreement and condescending vnto the act
of

of iouading and making of themselves masters of the Castle, but notwithstanding at the present he pardoned him.

Eleuenthly, that the ship called the *Vnicorne* saying from *Amboyna* to *Batavia*, the two English Merchants *Edward Collins* and *Iohn Beomont* which were pardoned were transported therein, vnto the end to impetrate and obtaine their full pardon in *Batavia* aforesaid, and they two English Merchants being requested by the officers of the ship to come sit down and eate at the Table of the Commissioners, during the said voyage; the said *Collins* said, excusing of himselfe, that they were not worthy to sit by the said Commissioners, because that the said English had had such an ill purpose and design against the Dutch, and yet they were by them in that fashion entertained, and were exempted of the punishment: and therefore they could very well eate apart: which excuse notwithstanding was not receined nor accepted by the Commissioners of the Dutch.

In the twelfth place are adioyned and annexed the report and depositions of the said *Gouernour de Houtman* concerning the confessions of the said two English Merchants made before the *Gouernor* himselfe, and afterwards before the President and principall English, and that which further may be declared at *Batavia*, whereof diuers persons there haue notice.

In the thirteenth place, concerning the torture in the proceedings vsed at *Amboyna*, they can giue certaine prooffe of the truth it selfe, that many persons mentioned in the English Writing to haue bin

tortured with water and fire, haue not one beene once touched.

In the fourteenth place, concerning the particularities and petty points of the said Writing in English touching the examination of certaine persons therein mentioned for the discharge and innocency of the English, the same shall bee proued neuer to haue beene done nor heard, by depositions of those which haue beene present at all, and by persons before whom such things must needs haue beene spoken and declared.

In the fifteenth place, it shall also bee found that the pretended miracles were deuised onely for the discharge of the English, and in their fauour.

Y.

These said points and many others which are yet further well knowne to the *Directors*, may be clearly and by good prooffe showne in time and place, if due and conuenient time be giuen and granted vnto the cause and re-search thereof: which in a matter so important and of such waight, comming also from so remote parts, cannot (vnder reuerence) be denied to any: So that your Honours may please to desire the same of his Maiesty of *Great Britaine*, without which the *Directors* can very ill propose any other meanes which would not be mingled either with iniustice, or the great preiudice and disadvantage of the Dutch Company.

We also surely hope that his said Maiesty according to his great wisdom and iustice cannot refuse or deny the said respite for the examination of the businesse more exactly and particularly; which wee
be.

beseech your Honours in all reuerence to interpose
and mediate, and by all meanes to effect and obtaine;
that (as reason requieth) neither the Company in
generall, nor the Masters in particular may not du-
ring this interim be any way griued or preiudiced
in their iust defences. Which doing, &c.

2
AN
AVTHENTICK
COPY OF THE CON-
FESSIONS AND SENTENCES,

AGAINST M. TOVVERSON,
AND COMPLICES, CONCER-
NING THE BLOVDY CONSPI-

racy enterprised against the Castle of

AMBOYNA.

802. K. 1.
6

*The which by the manifest grace and providence of
God, was discovered the 23. day of February, in
the yeare 1623.*

As also the Resolutions of the Governour *Van Speult*,
and of the Councell taken in this businesse.

Translated out of their owne Copy. *R with preceding*

Published by Authority.

LONDON,
Printed by JOHN DAVVSON, for the EAST
INDIA COMPANY 1632.

AN
AUTHENTIC
COPY OF THE CON-
FESSIONS AND SENTENCES
AGAINST M. TOLVERSON
AND COMPLICES, CONCER-
NING THE BLOODY CONSPI-

racys contrived against the Castle of

AMBOYNA.

The which by the manifest grace and providence of
God, was discovered the 23. day of February, in
the year 1673.

As also the Resolutions of the Government, New Zealand,
and of the Council taken in this behalf.

Translated out of their owne Copy.

Published by Authority.

LONDON.
Printed by Iohn DAVISON, for the East
India Company 1673.

AN
AUTHENTICK

Copy of the Confessions and Sen-

tences against Mr. Towerson, and Compli-
ces, concerning the bloody conspiracy enter-
prised against the Castle of *Amboyna*, the

which by the manifest grace, and provi-
dence of God was discovered the 23. day

of February, in the year 1623. as also
the Resolutions of the Governour

Van Speult, and of the Coun-
cell taken in the busines.

The Translation.



Hereas on the 23. of Febru-
ry 1623. by the manifest

grace and providence of
God, it was discovered;

That a certaine *Japonesse*
called *Hytieso*, at night, and
at vnlawfull howers at
Sermon, and Prayers time,
contrary to order, and to

his condition, did passe diuers times along by the
Ramparts, and before the Points: and at diuers
times there where he found the Souldiers yong and
vnexperienced, made enquiry how many Souldi-
ers of the *Low Countries* there were in the Castle,

and how many times they changed the watch every night: The Worshipfull *Harman van Speult*, Councillor of the *Indies*, and Governour of *Amboyna*, vpon great reasons taking his actions and demands for suspicious, caused the sayd *Iaponeze* to appeare before him and the Councell, and examining him of the truth, he confessed as followeth, *Datum ut supra*: Being signed

Harman van Speult, *Laurence de Marschalck*,
Clement Kerseboom, *Iohn Iohnso vischer*, *Iohn van*
Leeuwen, *Iohn Iacobson-winscoop*, *Leonard Clocq*,
Martin Ianson Vogell, *Iohn Iooften*, *Iacob Cooper*,
Iohn van Nieuport, *Peter Ianson van Zanten*, *Har-*
man Crayevanger, *Roland Tailler*, *Vincent Cort-*
bals Secretarie.

Hytieso Iaponois of the age of 24. yeares, borne at *Ferando* in *Iapon* denyed the same, but the Souldiers being produced before him, of whom he had diuers times, and in diuers places asked those questions, he confessed that he had done it out of a merrie disposition and for pleasure: whereupon his Worth. sayd vnto him, that such things at vnseasonable times could not be asked for pleasure of the yonger and vnexperienced Souldiers, but that of necessity it must be otherwise: and in pursuitt thereof being of that opinion, he with those of his Councell, caused him to be brought to the torture: the Prisoner having beene tortured a while, desired that they would cease, and hee would confesse all that did belong to the busines, and then he confessed that a certaine other *Iaponeze*, being also Souldier to
the

the Dutch Companie in the East Indies, called *Sidney Migiell*, (who had heretofore beene servant to the honorable English Company) had desired him to enquire of the thing aforesayd, and moreover he confessed, that he had beene asked by the sayd *Migiell*, if he would lend his ayde amongst other *Iaponezers*, to deliver the Castle into the hands of the *English*, to the which he answered, he would vpon condition of good recompence, which was offered him by the sayd *Iaponeze*, in the name of the *English*.

Hee confessed, that hee had communicated and consulted concerning the delivery of the Castle divers times, as well in the quarters of *Mardiques*, as in the *English* house with divers other *Iaponezes*, and with Mr. *Timothie Iohnson* English Merchant, and *Abell Price* English Barber, and that within three moneths last past.

He sayth that the *Iaponian* Souldiers which were in the Castle, did agree to deliver the said Castle into the hands of the *English*, and that they had ingaged themselves to serue them.

Further he confesseth, that they would put this exploit and treason in execution, when any *English* ship should haue armed in this place.

Hee saith, that the *Iaponezes* did consule for to keepe two men in every Corner of the Castle, and the rest in the Hall, for to seize vpon the Governor, and that they would haue killed all that were not on their side: Thus confessed the 23. of February 1623. in the Castle of *Amboyna*, and it was subscribed, the marke of *Hytieso Iaponois*.

The Actes of the Councell

*Harman van Spenlt,
Laurence de Marschalck,
Clement Kerseboom,
Iohn Iohnson Fischer,
Iohn van Leenwen,
Iohn Iacobson Wincoop,
Leonard Clocq,
Martin Iohnson Vogel,
Iohn Iooften,
Iacob Cooper,
Iohn van Nieuport,
Peter Iansen van Zanten,
Harman Crayevanger
Rowland Tailler,
Vincent Corthals Secretarie.*

By reason of which conspiracie and treason, the Governour *Van Spenlt* being moved and troubled, kept the Prisoner by him, and presently caused the Gate to shut and looked to, and the points of the Castle with double guard, and likewise the Armes of all the *Iaponezes* to be taken away, and themselves to bee put in Irons: giving commaund that none should stirre out of the Castle, vntill such time as he should bee better informed, and all things were set in order: knowing well that there was great danger in delays, and that for the finding out of such conspiracies and offences, he was not to make any pause, but to search out the end thereof; for which cause hee commaunded *Sidney Migiell* to bee sent for, & commaunded the Advocate *Fiscall de Brune*, with the Councell, to take diligent information: who

who after some torture, the said *Migiell* and others made the confessions following.

Done in the Castle of *Amboyna* the 23. of Feb. Anno 1623. And it was subscribed,

Harman Van Spente

Laurence de Marschalck,

Clement Kerffboom,

John Johnson Fischer,

John Van Leeuwen,

John Iacobson Wincoop,

Leonard Clocq,

Martin Johnson Vogell,

John Iooften,

Jacob Cooper,

John Van Nienpoort,

Peter Iansen van Zanten,

Harman Crayevanger,

Rowland Tailler,

Vincent Corthals Secretarie.

Sidney Migieell Iaponeze, of the age of 24. yeares, borne at *Nangasacke*, confelleth that he did enquire of another Souldier being a *Iaponeze*, called *Peter Conge*, how many *Dutch* Souldiers were in the Castle.

He confelleth, that *Abell Price* English Barber within 2. or 3. moneths since asked him, if he knew a way for to get and induce the *Iaponezes* to deliver the Castle to the *English*.

He saith, that afterwards he consulted with the *Iaponezes* about the said businesse, and that all of

them agreed therevnto.

He saith, that divers times he consulted concerning the prosecution of the businesse, and concerning the time with Captaine *Towerson*, *M. Tompson*, *Iohn Clarke*, *Abell Price*, and other *English*.

He confesseth also, that they would haue put in execution this plot or treason, when any *English* ship or Pincke had arrived here, and that then with the *English*, and their slaves, they would haue attempted to make themselves Masters of the Castle, and haue killed all that were not on their side.

He saith, that they had appointed two *Iaponezes* to be in every point of the Castle, and the rest in the Hall, for to seize vpon the Governour *Van Spent*.

He confesseth also, that the *English* did promise to every *Iaponeze* 1000. Ryals of Eight, over and aboue their share in the bootie. Thus confessed the 24. of February, Anno 1623, *Stilo Nono*, in the Fort of *Amboyna*. And it was subscribed,

This is the marke of *Sidney Migiell*,

Harman Van Spent,

Laurence de Marschalck,

Clement Kerffseboom,

Iohn Iohnson Vischer,

Iohn Van Leeuwen,

Iohn Iacobson Wincoop,

Leonard Clocq,

Martin Iohnson Vogell,

Iohn Iooften,

Iacob Cooper,

Iohn Van Nienpoort,

Peter

Peter Iansen Van Zanten,
Harman Crayevanger,
Rowland Tailer,
Vincent Corthals Secretarie.

Peter Congi Japonese, aged 31. yeares, borne at *Mangasque*: confesseth, that the said *Migiell* questioned him concerning the Souldiers of the *Dutch*, how many there were, and that he enquired of the said *Hytieso*.

He confesseth, that he did consult as the other *Japoneses* did with the *Englisb*, concerning the delivrie of the Castle, and he promised his service therein. Thus confessed the 24. of *February* 1623. in the Castle of *Amboyna*. The marke of *Peter Congi*.

Harman Van Spelt,
Laurence de Marschalck,
Clemens Kerseboom,
John Johnson Vischer,
John Van Leeuwen,
John Iacobson Wintcoop,
Leonard Clocq,

Martin Johnson Fogell,
John Iooften,
Jacob Cooper,
John Van Nieupoort,
Peter Iansen Van Zanten,
Harman Crayevanger,
Rowland Tailer,
Vincent Corthals Secretarie.

Soyfimo, Iaponeze of the age of 26. yeares, borne at *Ferando* : confesseth, that he had likewise knowledge of the consultation of the *English*, and that he had presented his service to the said *English* to win the Castle. Confessed, Dated in the same place, and it was marked, signed, *Soyfimo Iaponeze.*

Harman Van Spent,
Laurence de Marschalck,
Clement Kerseboom,
John Johnson Vischer,
John Van Leeuwen,
John Iacobson Wincoop,
Leonard Clocq,
Martin Johnson Vogel,
John Iooften,
Iacob Cooper,
John Van Nienpoort,
Peter Iansen Van Zanten,
Harman Crayevanger,
Rowland Tailler,
Vincent Corthals Secretarie.

Thome Corea Iaponeze, of the age of 50. yeares, borne at *Mangasague* : confessed, that hee with the rest of the *Iaponezes*, had knowledge of the consultation of the *English*, and that hee should likewise haue beene imployed in their service. Thus confessed, the 24. of February 1623. and was signed. The marke of *Thome Corea.*

Harman

Harman van Speult,
 Laurence de Marschalck,
 Clement Kerseboom,
 Iohn Iohnson Vischer,
 Iohn van Leenwen,
 Iohn Iacobson Wincoop,
 Leonard Clocq,
 Martin Iohnson Vogel,
 Iohn Iooften,
 Iacob Cooper,
 Iohn van Nieuport,
 Peter Iansen van Zanten,
 Harman Crayevanger
 Rowland Taisler,
 Vincent Corthals Secretarie.

Tsiosa Iaponeze of the age of 22. yeares, borne at
 Firando Souldier: confesseth, that hee with the rest
 of the Iaponezes should haue been assistant in the sur-
 prizing of the Castle for the English. Datum ut su-
 pra: and was signed. The marke of Tsiosa Iapo-
 neze.

Harman Van Speult,
 Laurence de Marschalck,
 Clement Kerseboom,
 Iohn Iohnson Vischer,
 Iohn Van Leenwen,
 Iohn Iacobson Wincoop,
 Leonard Clocq,
 Martin Iohnson Vogel,
 Iohn Iooften,
 Iacob Cooper,

The Actes of the Councell

John Van Nienpoort,
 Peter Iansen Van Zanten,
 Harman Crayevanger,
 Rowland Tailer,
 Vincent Cortbals Secretarie.

Quiendayo Iaponeze, aged 32. yeares; Souldier,
 borne at Coreats: confessed, that they being 12. Iaponezes, thought to haue made themselues Masters
 of the Castle with the ayde of the English. Confes-
 sed and signed as aforesaid. Signed thus the name of
 Quiendayo.

Harman Van Speult,
 Laurence de Marschalck,
 Clement Kerseboom,
 John Iohnson Visther,
 John Van Leeuwen,
 John Iacobson Wincoop,
 Leonard Clocq,
 Martin Iohnson Vogell,
 John Iooften,
 Iacob Cooper,
 John Van Nienpoort,
 Peter Iansen Van Zanten,
 Harman Crayevanger,
 Rowland Tailer,
 Vincent Cortbals Secretarie.

Sinsa Iaponeze, of the age of 32. yeares, borne at
 Ferando, Souldier: confessed, that they 12. Iaponezes
 did intend to deliver and betray the Castle to the
 English.

English. Confessed in the said place, and on the said day subscribed. The name of *Sinfa Iaponeze*.

Harman Van Spelt,

Laurence de Marschalck,

Clement Kerseboom,

John Johnson Kischer,

John Van Leeuwen,

John Jacobson Wincoop,

Leonard Clocq,

Martin Johnson Kogell,

John Joosten,

Jacob Cooper,

John Van Nieupoort,

Peter Iansen Van Zanten,

Harman Geyervangen,

Rowland Taillen,

Vincent Carthals Secretarie.

Tsauinda Iaponeze, aged 22 years, borne at *Tioucketge*, Souldier: confessech as the rest, that they 12. with the assistance of the English, intended to make themselves Maisters of the Castle. Thus confessed the 24. of February 1623. And was subscribed. The name of *Tsauinda*.

Harman Van Spelt,

Laurence de Marschalck,

Clement Kerseboom,

John Johnson Kischer,

John Van Leeuwen,

John Jacobson Wincoop,

The Actes of the Councill

Leonard Glocq,
 Martin Iansen Vogell,
 Iohn Iooften,
 Iacob Cooper,
 Iohn Van Nieuport,
 Peter Iansen van Zanten,
 Harman Crayevanger,
 Rowland Tailler,
 Vincent Corthals Secretarie.

Zanchoo Iaponeze, aged 22. yeares, borne at Fisien,
 Souldier: Confesseth as the afore-going. Dated as
 the afore-said, and was vnder-signed.

The marke of Zanchoo.

Harman Van Spenk,
 Laurence de Marschalck,
 Clement Kerseboom,
 Iohn Iohnson Vischer,
 Iohn Van Leeuwen,
 Iohn Iacobson Wincoop,
 Leonard Glocq,
 Martin Iohnson Vogell,
 Iohn Iooften,
 Iacob Cooper,
 Iohn Van Nieuport,
 Peter Iansen Van Zanten,
 Harman Crayevanger,
 Rowland Tailler,
 Vincent Corthals Secretarie.

Sacoube

Sacoube Iaponeze, of the age of 40. yeares, borne
at *Ferando*, Souldier: Confesseth, that he also had
knowledge of the consultation of the *Iaponeses*, but
being old and sicke, he did not present his service.
Dated the 25. of February 1623.
The marke of *Sacoube*.

Harman van Spent,
Laurence de Marschalck,
Clement Kerffsebaum,
John Johnson vischer,
John Van Leeuwen,
John Iacobson Wincoop,
Leonard Clocq,
Martin Johnson Vogell,
John Iooften,
Iacob Cooper,
John Van Nieuport,
Peter Ianson Van Zanten,
Harman Crayevanger,
Rowland Tailer,
Vincent Corthals Secretarie.

His Worship vnderstanding by all the prece-
dent Confessions the designe of the Agent of the
honourable *English Company of Amboyna*, with
the Merchants and other Confederates; and al-
though that he was sufficiently informed: that hee
might haue taken them into custody, yet he would
not hast thereunto: but first he caused to be brought
before him *Abell Price* English Barber, who for
other offences (as an Incendiarie, for vsing violence

in other mens houses) was already in prison: and after the said Prisoner was told the place, persons, and times where he had consulted with the *Japonezes*, and with other *English* vpon the consultation afore-said: they vnderstood by him that which followeth. Dated the 25. of February 1623. Subscribed.

Harman Van Speult
Laurence de Marschalck,
Clement Kerseboom,
John Johnson Fischer,
John Van Leeuwen,
John Iacobson Wincoop,
Leonard Clorq,
Martin Johnson Fogell,
John Ioosten,
Iacob Cooper,
John Van Nienpoort,
Peter Iansen van Zanten,
Harman Crayvanger,
Rowland Tailler,
Vincent Corthals Secretarie.

The Confession of *Abell Price*, aged 24. yeares, borne at *Nebes* in *Wales* in the Countie of *Pembroke*. Confessed:

That he by the command and order of Captaine *Tompson*, had conference with *Sidney Nigieell Iaponeze*, concerning the taking of the Castle, promising vnto every *Japoneze* their share in the bootie.

Further

Further he confesseth, that he did treat two or three times in the Quarter of *Mardriques* with M. *Thomson*, M. *Johnson*, and *John Clarke*, and the *Iaponeze* concerning the said matter.

Further he confesseth; That the said *Migiell Iaponeze* was three or foure times in the *English* house with him, and conferred with him and them divers times, and they informed Captain *Towerson* of their discourse.

Confessing further, That the said treason should have been put in execution when any *English* ships should arrive.

Further he confesseth, that all the Merchants of the Factories, resorting to *Amboyna*, had knowledge of the said treason.

Further he saith, That they intended to put it in execution when one of their shippes should come.

Further he confesseth, That if they had taken the Castle, they would have done all the damage and offence possible to the Citizens, if they agreed not with them. And this he confirmed with his name *Abell Price*.

His Worship vnderstanding this, hee thought good for to send for Captaine *Towerson* to the Castle, the which he did presently by a certaine Merchant, who went to the *English* House, and presently returned to the Castle with M. *Towerson*: who was very much troubled and altered, and then his Worship said to him, that hee was very much amazed and sorry for that which he had vnderstood by the *Iaponeze* and the *Barber*; having many times ad-

monished the said Captain *Towerfon*, that he should not entertaine or draw ynto him (as hee did) the *English, Iaponeze, and Spanish* Prisoners, which were in the service of him and the *Low Countries*. That it did cause and giue suspition of ill consultation, and other things, but as he thought Captaine *Towerfon* did not know any thing: but that now hee marked in him a great alteration and astonishment.

The Governour *Van Spenlt* with his Councell found good that they should retaine by way of provision the said Captaine *Towerfon*, and *M. Thomson*, and he was told presently that he should stay there as Prisoner, and should take a lodging in one of the Chambers of the Merchants. But the said Master *Towerfon* desired that by reason of his qualitie, they would grant him to be Prisoner in his owne Chamber, in the House of the honourable *English* Company: to the which his Worship agreed, ypon condition that first he should cause to come, or send all his men into the Castle, the which was done; and that he should bee there Prisoner with some Keepers.

Captaine *Towerfon* being gone, his Worship holding a Councell thought good presently to examine all the *English* one after another, and they were examined; some before torture, others after a little torture confessing as followeth; Done the 26. of February 1623. Signed.

Harman van Spenlt,
Laurence de Marschalck,

Clement

Clement Kerffseboom,

Iohn Iohnson vischer,

Iohn Van Leeuwen,

Iohn Iacobson Wincoop,

Leonard Clocq,

Martin Iohnson Vogell,

Iohn Iooften,

Iacob Cooper,

Iohn Van Nieupoort,

Peter Ianson Van Zanten,

Harman Crayevanger,

Rowland Tailler,

Vincent Gorthals Secretarie.

*The Confession of Timothy Iohnson Factor, borne
at New-Castle; aged 29. yeares.*

Confesseth; That he was in one of the houses of
the *Iaponezes*, in the Quarter of the *Madriques* with
M. Thomson, Iohn Clarke, and *Abell Price*, three or
four times, for to consult of the taking of the Ca-
stle, and of massacring those of the *Low-Countries*,
which consultation, was kept six or seaven dayes a-
goe.

Further he confesseth; That Captaine *Towersson*
on New-yeares-day last, having all his Merchants
assembled with him, proposed vnto them how that
the *Hollanders* did great injuries to the *English*: and
asked them if they had not the courage to helpe to
revenge all their wrongs: for his own part, he knew
the wayes and meanes, both within and without,

with the ayde of certaine Souldiers *Japonezes*, that were lodged in the Castle, to make himselfe Master thereof. And they all answered that they had.

And hee confesseth; That their exploit should haue beene put in execution, when the Governour should be out of the Castle vpon some exploit, and those that were in the Castle should be weake and ill provided.

And also that all the Merchants of other Factories resorting thither, had knowledge of the said Treason.

And further he saith, That they would haue shared the bootie with the *Japonezes*, and this is confirmed with the signe and name of *Timothy Ianson*,

The Confession of Robert Browne, borne in Edenburrow in Scotland, aged 24. yeares.

Confessed; That Captaine *Towersson* about *New-yeares-day* last past, called an Assembly of all his Familie and the forraine Merchants, and told them that hee would haue them take an oath on the Bible for fidelitie and secrecie, the which they did accordingly.

Further he saith; That afterwards the said *Towersson* propounded, that the *English* had suffered great wrong by the *Hollanders*, asking them if they had the will and courage to revenge the same. To the which some of them answered, that they were to weake to effect it. But then the said Captaine *Towersson* answered, that they would waite the opportunitie of the arrivall of some *English* Ships; wherevpon all of

of them agreed to make tryal, to make themselves Masters of the Castle.

Also, That *Captaine Towerfon* reported that the *Japonian* Souldiers that were within the Castle were at his service.

Saith moreover; That *Captaine Towerfon* at the arrivall of some of their Ships, should cause all their Merchants and slaves of the other Factorie to come thither for that purpose.

And further he saith; That they would have killed all that should have made any resistance against them. And it is subscribed by the marke R. B.

The Confession of Iohn Fardo the English Steward of the age of 42. yeares.

He confesseth; That about two moneths since he was in conference with others, wherein he tooke his oath vpon the Bible to be faithfull and secret.

He saith; That *Captaine Towerfon* with their ayde, intended to make himselfe Master of the Castle.

And further he saith; That some whereof hee Prisoner was one, answered that they were to weake in men: and *Captaine Towerfon* said, that he knew a way to finde men enough, and that they should referre the businesse to him, and that they only should doe their endeavour.

Further he saith; That hee amongst the rest offered his service and endeavour.

Furthermore hee saith; That about 14. dayes since, when he was with *Captaine Towerfon*, for money for the Kitchin, *Captaine Towerfon* asked him the

same, and if hee would doe his best for to take the Castle, to the which hee answered, that he among others would doe their best. And it was confirmed by the signe of *Iohn Fardo*.

The Confession of Edward Collins English Merchant, borne at London, aged 25. yeares or thereabouts.

Confesseth, That he amongst others was at the said consultation, and tooke his oath vpon the Bible, to be faithfull and secret.

And further, That he amongst others did consent to doe his best in the taking of the Castle.

Item, That within three or foure dayes after the said consultation, they assembled againe: and then *Captaine Tower* son told him, that he had at his devotion the *Iaponian* Souldiers, and that at his appointment they would make themselves Masters of the Points, and that some should attend in the Hall for the Governour, when he should come forth vpon the noyse.

Item, That they would put their designe in execution, when one of their Ships should arriue.

Item he confesseth, That if so be they could haue gained the Castle, they would haue done the Citizens all the hurt and dammage possible, vnlesse they would agree with them. And it is confirmed vnder *Edward Collins* his hand.

The Confession of Iohn Beomont English Merchant, borne in Barke-shire, aged 48. yeares.

Con:

Confesseth, That on *New-yeares-day* last past, he was in conference, and among others tooke his oath vpon the Bible to be faithfull and secrete.

Item hee confesseth; That *Captaine Towersen* required all their aydes for the taking of the Castle. Other circumstances at present he remembreth not, having beene sicke, and having an ill memory, and growing in age. And it is confirmed vnder the hand of *Iohn Beemont*.

The Confession of Ephraim Ramsy, borne at Carlestow in Scotland, aged 21. yeares. Assistant to the English at Lohoe.

He confesseth, That vpon *New-yeares-day* last, he was at *Lohoe*, and therefore he could not bee at the said conference with the *English*.

Further he saith; That this is the first day that he hath vnderstood, that the *English* did consult on *New-years day* for the taking of the Castle in a time convenient.

The Confession of Iohn Sadler, borne at London, aged 20. yeares, English Steward at Larico.

He confesseth, That at the time aforesaid hee was at *Larico*, and that hee knew not of any consultation.

The Confession of William Grigs of Dunstable in the Countie of Bedford, aged 28. yeares, English Merchant at Larico.

He confesseth; that he was present at the consultation vpon New-yeares day last, and that amongst others he took his oath vpon the Bible to be loyall, and secret.

Further he confesseth; that he offered his service for to take the Castle.

Item, *Captaine Tower* son did make great complaint of the wrong which the *English* did receiue from the *Hollanders*; and for the revenge thereof with the ayde of the *Iaponian* Souldiers, slaves, and some *Spanish* Prisoners, hee intended to make himselfe Master of the Castle: if every one of vs would ayde him, the which if we would doe, he knew a way to keepe the Castle in spite of the *Hollanders* teethes.

Item hee saith, that they would haue killed all those which should make any resistance, and taken the rest prisoners.

Further hee saith, that within a few dayes after they should haue had another consultation, and that then *Captaine Tower* son would giue order for all things, and haue given a signe to the *Iaponeeses*, at which they should haue gone about the businesse within the Castle.

Item he saith, that they would haue divided the goods and bootie among themselves: And it was confirmed vnder the hand of *William Gries*.

The Confession of Iohn Clarke, borne at Ordington, aged 36. yeares. Assistant to the English.

Confesseth, That he treated and spake with the *Iaponian* Souldiers concerning the taking of the Castle.

Item

Item he confesseth, That he was in the consultation on New-yeares day last past, and that *Captaine Tomsen* caused them to take an oath vpon the Bible to be faithfull and secret: saying that it was necessary so to doe, for if that which he should say vnto them should come to be known, it would cost them all their liues.

Confesseth moreover, That *Captaine Tomsen* said afterwards, that he intended with the helpe of the *Iapanian* Souldiers, and them, to make himselfe Master of the Castle.

Item he saith, That *Captaine Tomsen* said, that when time should be fitting, he would send for all his men and slaves of the other Factories.

He saith moreover, That they resolved to kill all those that should resist them, and that they should haue shared all the monies & goods amongst them. And this was confirmed vnder the hand of *Iohn Clarke*.

*The Confession of William Webber, borne at Ty-
verton in Devonshire, aged about 32. yeeres.*

He confesseth, that about five weekes since, hee received a Letter from *Iohn Clarke* of *Mito*, wherein among other things it was written, that the *English* in *Amoy* had consulted concerning the taking of the Castle.

Now he saith, that he hath no other knowledge of the treason, nor he did not consult with any person concerning the same. And it was confirmed vnder the hand of *William Webber*.

The Confession of George Shacock, of the age of 31. yeares, borne at Westchester, Assistant to the English at Hitto.

He confesseth and saith; That he was not in *Amboyna* since the 1. of December last past, and therefore hee could not be at the consultation held here by the *English* at New-yeares tide last.

He confesseth, that about a moneth or five weeks since he vnderstood of *Iohn Clarke* of *Hitto*, being in the *Gallery*, that the *English* in *Amboyna* had consulted and resolved for to take the Castle.

Item, that hee promised to *Iohn Clarke* his ayde concerning the businesse. And it was confirmed vnder the hand of the said *George Shacocks*.

The Confession of Samuell Coulson English Merchant, borne at Newcastle, aged 39. yeares.

Confesseth; That hee was at the conference of the *English*, and had taken an oath vpon the Bible for to be faithfull and secret, as others.

Item he confesseth, that *Captaine Tower* complained of the great wrong & injuries that the *Hollanders* did them, and if that they would ayde them he knew with the helpe of the *Iaponian* Souldiers, a way to take the Castle.

Item he confesseth, that he promised his ayde in the same act.

Further he confesseth, that the time of the putting of the same in execution, was not yet determined, but

but with opportunity, Captaine *Towerfon* would tell him.

Item, in case that their intention had taken effect, they resolved to kill all that should make resistance, and take the rest Prisoners. And this was confirmed by *Samuell Coulsons* name.

The Confession of Gabriell Towerfon, Agent for the English in Amboyna, of the age of 49. yeares, borne in London.

He confesseth, That he was in conference with the *English*, and with the others, hee tooke an oath vpon the Bible to be faithfull and secret.

Item he saith and confesseth, That he had an intention, and divers times consulted with his men for to make himselfe Master of the Castle.

Item hee confesseth, That all his men were consenting to it, and that he would haue put the same in execution the next time that the Governour *Van Spenk*, had gone forth with his Curricuries.

Being asked what should moue him therevnto, he answered, desire of honor and profit.

Further being asked of whom hee looked to receiue that honor, and for whom he would haue kept the Castle, he answered, that if his intent had beene atchieved, he would haue informed those of his Nation in *Batavia*, and require their assistance: the which being sent him, he would haue kept the Castle for his Companie: but if they did not, hee would haue kept it for himselfe, and seeke some agreement with the *Blacks*, and so by some way or o-

ther have had his intent.

He confesseth moreover, That he gaue order to his men for to get him men and companions to effect the same; as M. *Thomson*, M. *Robinson*, *John Clark* and *Abell Price*, and they had already negotiated with the *Iaponian* Souldiers.

Hee saith, That the *Iaponezes* were twice in his house, but that he himself did not speake with them but he caused them to be treated with by others.

He saith, That as yet he did not appoint the time because it was too soone.

He saith, when time should come convenient, he would to this intent haue sent for all his men and slaves from the other Factories.

Further he saith, that no person whatsoever gaue him any order, instruction, or charge for the said businesse, but onely he was the first inuenter and author of this enterprize and plot, for the reasons aforesaid.

Item he confesseth, That on New yeares day last he consulted with the Merchants, and those of his Family concerning the taking of the Castle, and made them all sweare vpon the Bible to be faithfull and secret.

Further he confesseth, that he hath not given any order to any person whatsoever, to confer with those of *Loehoe*, *Hitto*, or *Cambello*, concerning this matter. So farre was he from promising them any powder, Ordnance, Bullets or Muskets, or any other Ammunition of warre, at the arrivall of the Ships. Signed *Gabriell Tower* son.

The Confession of Emanuel Tompson English Merchant in Amboyna, borne in Japanborough, of the age of 50. yeares.

He confesseth, That on New-yeares day last past, a day after or before, hee, with other English Merchants was sent for to the chamber of Captaine Tompson, and that the said Captaine Tompson then said vnto them, that hee had a businesse to impart vnto them, but first they must take their oathes vpon the Bible to be faithfull and secret to him; the which they all did.

Afterwards Captaine Tompson told them in what manner the English were esteemed in that Country, and that every where they must be the lowest, and that they could not receive justice in any kinde, and that he had found a way to be revenged thereof, and that he could be Master of the Castle if they would assist him. Vnto the which they all agreed.

Then the said Captaine Tompson said, that those of Lochoe would come with certaine Gunpowder to assist him.

Item hee saith, that eight dayes after the conference, Captaine Tompson told him, that hee had sent M. Johnson and M. Price forth to treat, and get the Japonian Souldiers to consent to the same.

Further hee confesseth, that after the said conference, he had sundry times asked Captaine Tompson how he proceeded in the businesse, but he was still answered, that he should content himselfe, and leaue the busines to those that were wiser then himselfe; and that he should take heed, least by his drunken-

nesse the businesse should be discovered. Signed E.
manuell Tompson

*The Confession of Iohn Wetherall English Mer-
 chant, dwelling at Cambello, borne at Glaston
 in the Countie of Rutland, aged 31. yeares.*
 Confesseth, That he was at the conference with
 others on New-yeares day, and tooke his oath as o-
 thers did on the Bible, to be faithfull and secret.
 That Captaine *Tompson* after he had told them,
 how that the English had indured a great deale of
 wrong by the *Hollanders*; and that he with the ayde
 of the *Japonian* Souldiers and with the *Blacks*, knew
 a way how to get the Castle, if they would all ayde
 him: they presently promised to doe it.
 This exploit should haue bene put in execution
 when their ships should haue arrived.

Item, He confesseth that the next day they were
 againe assembled, to animate and encourage one a-
 nother in the advancement of their designe. Signed
Iohn Wetherall.

*The Confession of Iohn Paul Assistant to the English
 at Cambello, borne in Bristol, aged 31. yeares.*

Saith, that he hath not bene nere the Castle of
Amboyna this five moneths, & that he knoweth not
 any thing therein.

*The Confession of Thomas Sharke, borne at Col-
 chester, aged 36. yeares.*

Saith,

Saith, That hee hath not beene in *Amboyna* this
 six moneths, and that he knoweth nothing of
 (in likelihood by the imitation of the English) *be*
 Augustine Peres Marinho Captain of the *Stoort*
 aged 36. years, borne in *Bengala*.
 Therefore his Worship caused the *English* to
 Confesse, That two moneths since, he was as-
 ked by a *Japoneze* called *Hyrtiso*, in the name of *cap-
 taine Towerson*, if hee would together with the *Japo-
 nezes* assist the *English* in the taking of the *Castell*
 which he consented to. Thus confessed in the Ca-
 stle of *Amboyna*, the 3. of *March* 1623.

The Worshipfull *Harman Van Spent* Councillor
 in the *Indies*, Governour in *Amboyna*, &c. having
 seene and vnderstood the conformable confessions
 of divers persons and Nations, being kept in divers
 places, and examined at divers times; doth not think
 any wayes necessarie by reason of the enormitie of
 the offence, that the cause could, nor ought not to
 suffer any reference: because at the present they
 were charged with more then 40. Prisoners, and
 they did not know what enemies might be besides,
 either within or without. Yet notwithstanding, for
 the abundant satisfaction of the Honourable *Eng-
 lish* *Companie* and Nation, it was thought fit to bee
 debated by Councill, whether the cause could suf-
 fer any referring, or no.

Wherevpon by a generall voyce it was judged
 and resolved, that the fact and crime should be pu-
 nished in the place where it was conceived and con-
 cluded,

cluded, for example to others: and the rather because the persons the *Ternatens* and *Mores* herabouts contrary to their custome, did a while since (in likelihood by the instigation of the *English*) begin to rebell, and had slaine and killed certaine of the *Dutch* Nation, and servants of the *Companie*. Therefore his Worship caused the *Piscall Brune* for to forme such demand and conclusion against the said Prisoners, as in reason he should thinke fitting. Thus done, and resolved the 8. of *March* 1623. Subscribed.

Harman Van Spenck,

Laurence de Marschalck,

Clement Kerffchoem,

Iohn Iohnson Vischer,

Iohn Van Leeuwen,

Iohn Iacobson Winecoop,

Leonard Clacq,

Martin Iohnson Vogel,

Iohn Iooften,

Iacob Cooper,

Iohn Van Nienpoort,

Peter Iansen Van Zanten,

Harman Crayevanger,

Romland Tailer,

Vincent Cortbals Secretarie.

Whereas by the preceedent Acts and confessions it appears sufficiently, that *Gabriel Tamerfon* Agent for the Honourable *English* *Companie* in *Amboyne*, with his creatures and Confederates aforesaid, hath

committed treason, and sought the overthrow of the State, of the privileged Company of the *Pom-Com-Com* in *Ambony*, wherein depends the greatest part of the prosperitie of the said Company: and by a horrible murder and efusion of bloud, wholly to ruinate the same; Therefore the Advocate *Fiscall Isaac Brune*, *nomine officij*, forming his Demaund, concludes, that the said *Gabriell Tomerson* with all the other Delinquents, as well *English* as *Iaponezes*, aboue named (except *Ephraim* *John Paul* Assistant to the *English*, *Thomas Sharke*, and *John Sadler*) should be carried to the place accustomed for execution of the Law and Iustice, and that they should there be beheaded, and put to death with the confiscation of all their goods. And that the said *Tomerson* after his death should be cut in foure quarters, and his head should bee set vp vpon the Gate vpon a pole, & every quarter should be fixed vpon a Gibbet. Done in the Castle of *Ambayna* the 8. of March, 1623. And it was signed *Isack de Brune* Advocate *Fiscall*.

The Worshipfull *Harman Van Speult*, Councillor of the *Indies*, Governour of *Ambony*, &c. with the ordinary Councell of his Worship, as also those in the ships named the *Rotterdam*, *Amsterdam*, the *Vincorne*, *Edam*, and the *Little-Hope*, having heard the demaund and conclusion of the Advocate *Fiscall de Brune*, made against the said Delinquents, after they had called vpon the name of God, that hee would be pleased to assist them in their course during this heaue assembly, and to inspire into them nothing but equitie and iustice, after mature consi-

deration in all that was necessary. To you the Delinquents aswell *English*, as *Iaponezes*; to wit, Capitaine Gabriell Towerfon, Samuel Coulson, Emannell Tompson, Timothy Johnson, William Grigs, Iohn Clarke, Abell Price, Robert Browne, Iohn Wetherall, Iohn Fardo, Augustine Peres *Marinho*. The Slaues, Hytieso, Sidney Migiell, Pedro Conge, Thome Corea, Tsiiso, Quiandao, Sinsu, Tsviendao, and Zancheo. Declare that you having committed treason, having conceived and plotted together a horrible massacre & treason, to bee Masters of the Castle, and so have compassed not onely to overthrow and ruinate the State of the *East-India Company* in the vnited Provinces of the *Low-Countries*, which the conservation of this place much concerneth: but also to ruinate the *Vnited Low-Countries* themselves, and their prosperities; partly consisting in Navigation and trafficke to the *Indies*, which by this meanes would haue beene vndermined and weakened. In pursuance whereof, and in the name, and in the qualitie of Governour of the high and mighty Lords the *States*, Generall of the *Vnited Provinces* of the *Low-Countries*, haue condemned the said Delinquents, as by these presents we condemne them, to be carried to the place where Law and Iustice is ordinarily executed, and there to be punished with the sword in such sort as death may ensue: with the confiscation according to the Law of their goods proper and in particular. And the heads of Gabriell Towerfon, Sidney Migiell, Hytieso, and Pedro Conge, for example vnto others shall be set vpon poles. Thus pronounced in the Castle of *Ambrynt*, the ninth

ninth day of March, one thousand six hundred twenty three. And it was subscribed

Harman Van Spenk,

Laurence de Marschalck,

Clement Kerseboom,

John Johnson Vischer,

John Van Leeden,

John Iacobson Wincoop,

Leonard Clocq,

Martin Johnson Vogell,

John Iooften,

Iacob Cooper,

John Van Nieupoort,

Peter Iansen Van Zanten,

Harman Crayevanger,

Rowland Tailler,

Vincent Gorthals Secretarie.

Whereas the said Governour Van Spenk for the service of the honourable English Companie, hath thought good to spare two of the said English Merchants *pro tempore*, for the grace and pardon of the Lord Governour Generall Peter de Carpentier, to the end that with other Deputies of his Worship they might looke to the goods of the said honourable English Companie. His Worship for certaine reasons hath cholen for one of them John Beemont, English Merchant in the Factorie of Lohoe. And ordaineth that M. Collins, M. Thomson, and M. Coulson should draw lots betweene them three, which of them should enjoy the like favour. Declaring not-

withstanding that their proper goods shall bee particularly confiscated according as the others. And his Worship pardoned Ephraim John Paul, Thomas Sharke, and John Sadler, as having little and no knowledge of the said plot. Done and resolved the 8. of March 1623.

Master Coulson, Thomson, and Collins, being brought in a place together, and the Lots being presented to them, after a short prayer which every one made, they drew : first M. Thomson, next M. Collins, and last M. Coulson : the which being opened, it fell to M. Collins to be saved. Done in the Castle of Amboyna the day aforesaid. Subscribed.

Harman Van Spenlt

Laurence de Marschalek,

Clement Kerffeboom,

John Johnson Vischer,

John Van Leeuwen,

John Iacobson Wincoop,

Leonard Gloeg,

Martin Johnson Fogell,

John Icoffen,

Iacob Cooper,

John Van Nienpoort,

Peter Tansen Van Zanten,

Harman Crayevanger,

Rowland Tailler,

Vincent Corbals Secretarie.

Whereas Augustine Peres Marinbo of the Slaues, had knowledge of the treason and conspiracy aforesaid,

saide and being that he promised his ayde, it is concluded of him, as is aforesaid: and that the wife of *Augustine Peters* which hath beene a Slave of the honourable *Dutch East India Company*, who was given to the said *Augustine* in hope of his good carriage, for the present, shee shall returne to her ancient Maisters of the said Company, untill such time that shee shall be otherwise disposed of by the Governour. Done in the Council of *Amboyna* the 9. of *March* 1623. And was subscribed.

Harman Van Spelt, *Pranot*

Laurence de Marschalck,

Clement Kerffboom,

John Johnson, *Fischer*,

John Han, *Deemmen*,

John Jacobson, *Windop*,

Leonard Cloq,

Martin Johnson, *Vogell*,

John Joosten,

Jacob Cooper,

John Van Nieupoort,

Peter Jansen, *Van Zanten*,

Harman Crayden,

Rohland Tuijth,

Vincent, *Comhals*, *Secretarie*.

We here vnder-named, doe declare for a truth in stead of an oath, that *Gabriell Tomerfon* after he was examined concerning the said plot, and the Governour *Van Spelt* condoling with him for that which is aforesaid, asking him if that was the recompence

of his former friendship shewed to the said *Towerson*? The said *Towerson* with a deepe sigh answered him and said, alas! if it were to beginne againe, it should never be done. Done the 9. of *March*, in the Castle of *Ambogna*. Subscribed,

Harman Van Spelt,

Laurence de Marschalck,

Clement Kerffboom,

Harman Crajevanger,

Peter Van Zanten,

Leonard Glacq.

The 9. of *March* 1623. in the Castle of *Ambogna* it was resolved; That the *English* Prisoners that were for the present reserved to the pardon of the Lord Generall *de Carpentier*, as *McBeomont*, and *M. Collins*, as likewise those that had none or little knowledge in the said intended Treason, should be againe remitted to the *English* lodgings, with others appointed by the Governour *Van Spelt*, to keepe and looke to the goods of their Companie, vntill the arrivall of some *English* Shippe, for to dispose thereof, as should be found most necessary and profitable for the said Companie. Thus done in the Castle of *Ambogna* the day aboue written. Subscribed.

Harman Van Spelt,

Laurence de Marschalck,

Clement Kerffboom,

John Johnson Kischen,

John Van Leeuwen,

John Iacobson Wincoop,
Leonard Clocq,
Martin Iohnson Fogel,
John Iooften,
Jacob Cooper,
John Van Nieuport,
Peter Iansen Van Zanten,
Harman Crayvanger,
Rowland Tailer,
Vincent Corrhals Secretarie.

Vnder was written, collationed with the Originall, and found to agree with the same in substance. Done the 29. of March, 1623. in the Castle of Amboyna. Subscribed.

Fredericke Houtman, Martin Sauck, John Iacobson Wincoop, Garrit Fredericke, Delbit Vetterman, Laurence de Marschalck, John Van Leeuwen, Leonard Clocq, Isaack Migielsen Bogace, Peter Iansen Van Zanten.

Wee whose names are here vnder-written, being servants vnto the honourable *English Companie* in the *East-Indies*, having beene required by the Worshipfull *Harman Van Speult* Governour of *Amboyna*, to examine the proceffe of *Captaine Tower*son and his Complices, being written in *Dutch* and *English*. Wee haue heard and read the said Proceffe in two Languages, and according to our judgements, and as we can comprehend it, the substance of both the translations agree in substance. Thus done in

the Castle of Amboyna the 22. of May 1623. Stile
Anglie. And is subscribed by those whose names
hereafter follow. To wit:

Richard Welding

John Cartwright

Henry Gill

John Van Nieupoort

Rowland Hollers

George Williams

Collation being made of this Translation with
the Authentick Copy sent from the Indies and sub-
scribed as aforesaid, is found to agree therewith.
The 12. of August 1624.

By me the Secretarie of the States Generall,
of the United Provinces.

I. Van Goch.

Wee whose names are here under-written, being
translators into the honourable English Language in
the East-Indies, having beene required by the Wor-
shipfull Haverly and Speed Governour of Amboyna
to examine the Dutch Translation of the
and his Complices, being written in Dutch and En-
lish. Wee have heard and read the said Translation
two Languages, and according to our judgements
and as we can comprehend it, the substance of both
the translations agree in substance. Thus done in
the



802.6.1.
8

A
**REPLY TO THE
REMONSTRANCE**

of the Bewinthebbers or Directors
of the Netherlands *East-India* Company

lately exhibited to the Lords States Gene-

ral, in iustification of the proceedings of their

Officers at **AMBOYNA**, against
the *English* there.

*with last
preceding.*



He Directors of the Nether-
lands *East-India* Company,
finding it needful to defend
their Officers at *Amboyna* by
this *Remonstrance*, referre
themselves in the first place
vnto a former deduction
which they had exhibited
vnto the *Lords States* in *July*

last: Wherein they professe still to insist. And con-
sidering (say they) the infallible *Indicia* that prece-
ded the discoverie of this conspiracy, and the iust and

B

Legall

Legall proceedings vsed against the Complices, appearing by the iuditiall acts signed aswell by the parties examined, as by the *Gouernor and Councell of Amboyna*, who are a *Colledge or Court* of Iudges admitted and sworne; against which no prooffe, much lesse any vaine and friuolous suspitions ought to be admitted, they therefore conceived (vntill they see the contrary) that the *Conspirators* (as they call them) were lawfully, and rightly apprehended, the fact well prooued, according to the Law and Custome of the *Low-Countries*, and consequently that the punishment was lawfully inflicted, with moderation of the rigour of Iustice and with clemency.

This deduction of the moneth of *Iuly* heere mentioned, hath not beene yet imparted to the *English East-India Companie*. Otherwise they would haue examined the same, as they did the Relation printed in the Scheme of a letter Missive. Which yet they verily beleue to be the verie same in effect, and compiled by the same pen; for that it appeareth by comparing of the printed Pamphlet, with the Acts of this Processe at *Amboyna*, here mentioned (copie whereof was communicated to the said *English Companie*) that the body of the said Pamphlet, (the preamble excepted) was wholie taken out of the same acts; onely with some sophistication, of the act touching Master *Towersons* pretended voluntarie confession, noted in the *Answer* to the same Pamphlet. Where although it may be supposed that this deduction here referred vnto, is already sufficiently answered in the said answer to the *Dutch Relation*; yet because in this very recitall of the *Directors*, there are certaine generall heads, either recapitulated out of that deduction,

duction, or laid for new grounds of the justification of the Dutch proceedings; it will not be amisse to examine them as they lie.

And first for the infallible *Indicia* pretended to have preceeded the discovery; it is shewed in the answer to the Pamphlet, that the *Indicia* to torture the first *Japon* (which was the beginning of the whole Pro-*cesse*) were insufficient in law: the behaviour that this *Japon* vsed, and vpon which he was apprehended, being none other, then that which is and may be vsed by any Souldier in the place where he serueth, without blame or suspicion. For other *Indicia*, there was not the least; neither of promissions of the English for such an exployte, nor of Letters to or from any *Complice*, nor of suspicious conferences, messages, or intelligencies, nor of flight or close keeping of the parties; nor any other agreeing with the rules or examples given by the Law, or the Authors commenting thereupon. But being destitute of these and the like lawfull *Indicia*, the Dutch Officers were faine to fetch their *Indicia* out of the *Rack*, and to make the confession of one tortured person *Indicium* to torture another, contrary to the very expresse direction of the Law. Some confessions indeed, were without actuell torture of the persons themselves: but euen such had heard the cryes and seene the bodies of others tortured and martyred before them; which feare of the *Torture* is by the Law equalled to the torture it selfe, as hath beene shewed in the said answer.

The second generall ground here layd, is the iuditi-
all acts of the Colledge of Iudges at Amboyna, shewing
their just and legall proceedings. The Acts indeed of

any Court of Iustice being orderly kept, yeeld a very sufficient prooue in the point of fact in Court: that is, they prooue that such and such examinations, confessions, proofes, and evidences were taken and made; and such iudgement thereupon giuen as is therein entered. But for the point of *iustice*, that must be judged by the comparing of the proofes with the sentence grounded vpon them. Now as touching the orderly keeping of these *Acts* imparted to the *English East India Company* as aforesaid: the same are neither agreeable to the formes of other Courts, nor vniforme in themselves. For the point of conformitie to other Courts, it is not here meant to require, that the *Acts* of the Councell of *Amboyna* should in euery point agree with the formes of euery Court in the *Low Countryes*; the feuerall Courts whereof haue their feuerall formes and stile, and some differences in points not substantiall. But some generall Requisites of forme there be, which are obserued in all Courts; yet omitted in these *Acts* of *Amboyna*. As first the date of euery dayes passages ought to be prefixed or annexed vnto them; which is not obserued in these said *Acts*. But in these *Acts* the examination of all the *English*, being 18 feuerall prisoners, goeth vnder the date of the 25. of *Februarie*: although the confessions are so many and so large, as could not possibly be taken in one day: yea three of the same prisoners, to wit, *Pavle*, *Wetberall*, and *Ladbrooke* were but apprehended first vpon the 26. of *February*, and that at *Cambello* the outmost factory in *Seruin*, and arriued not at *Amboyna* (where these examinations were taken) vntill the second of *March stilo nouo*. So that they could not be examined at *Amboyna* the 25. of *February*.

February as the Acts import. Next, it is a solennitie in all Courts, to note in the Acts, the day of the examination of the *Prisoner* vpon the *Torture*, or in the place of the *Torture*; and then the act of his subscription to his confession vpon another day. For these two may not be done vpon the same day by the Law: but the confession must be iterated and confirmed by the Prisoner being free of bonds and irons, at least a day after the sence or sight of the torture: els it is not held for good, and concluding against the partie that confessed it. But in all these Acts of *Amboyna*, there is but one date and one Act for both these: contrary to the Law it selfe, and the Custome and forme of all Courts. Thirdly, the Acts ought to specifie whether the Prisoner confesseth vpon *Torture* or without. But these Acts doe not so: but onely in the generall; in the beginning of the Acts of the 26. of *February*, it is entred, that some confessed before *Torture*, others with little *Torture* as followeth, &c. Whereby it appeareth not, who was tortured and who not; nor what was confessed with, and what without torture. Fourthly, the Acts ought to specifie what finally becometh of euery prisoner; but in these Acts there is no entry made what became of *Sherrocke*, *Webber*, and two of the *Japons*, to wit, *Soyfimo* and *Sacoube*; these being by the Acts neither condemned, nor absolved, nor reprimed; and yet all foure are *de facto* dismissed and set at libertie.

As for the point of Vniformitie in the Acts themselves, *Collins* and *Beaumont* are disposed of by speciall Act; yet *Sherrock*, *Webber*, and the two *Japons* (all in the same case) are discharged, as before, without any Act for it. Yea there is an Act entred for disposing of the

Portugalls wife, though shee were neither accused nor examined: as if shee had beene a partie to the Proceſſe, rather then *Sherrock*, *Webber*, and these two *Iapons*, against all whom the *Fiscall* craued judgment. Further, some of the Examinations haue the *Gouernour* and his *Councels* names subscribed to them, and some not: some of the confessions haue the prisoners names subscribed and some not; with diuers other defects and disconformities, which easily and plainly discouer that they are not allowable for orderly and authentick *Acts of a Court of Iustice*.

Thus hath beene shewed what credit may be giuen to these *Acts* in the point of fact therein recorded. Now for the point of *Iustice*, appearing by comparing the proofes against the prisoners with the sentence, it is in the first place to be noted, that there is no proofe nor euidence of any thing entred in all the said *Acts*, no not so much as a witnesse named, much lesse deposed, of the least *Indicium* against the prisoners, or any of them; but onely the meere confessions of the prisoners themselves, drawne from them by the paine or just feare of torture. Which meere confession of the parties, without other *Indiciũ* or proof, is no sufficient ground to condemne any by the Law of the *Low Countreyes*.

Secondly, it is a *Requisite* of their Law, that the prisoners subscribe their confessions being free of bonds and irons. Now neither is there any mention in all the *Acts* of any such free confession; and all our people that escaped are ready to confirme vpon their oathes, that from the first apprehension vntill the houre of going to the execution, there was no intermission of the fetters.

Third-

Thirdly, the same confessions are full of contrarieties: as one while that the plott should be executed when some *English* ship or shippes should be there arrived, the people whereof should assist in the exploit: another while, that when the Castle was taken, then Maister *Towersson* would first send to *Iaccatra* for assistance. Likewise, one while that it should be attempted when the *Dutch* Gouvernor was abroad vpon some enterprize: another while that the Gouvernor himselfe should be killed in the Castle. Further, one while that all the *Japons* were wonne to the plottre before Maister *Towersson* opened it to the *English*, and consulted with them; another while, that he sent out some of the *English* eight dayes after that consultation, then to winne the *Japons*. Also one while that the *Japons* had consulted diuers times with Maister *Towersson* himselfe in the *English* house; another while that they neuer treated with Maister *Towersson* himselfe, but with others in his name; with other like contradictions, differences, and incertainties. Further, the place, persons and time were specified to *Abel Price* in his examination, contrary to the Law. In the last place the thing confessed to be plotted, was not onely impossible to be atchiued by such meanes and manner of execution as was confessed: but as impossible also to come into the imagination of any man in his witts: as is already sufficiently shewed in the answer to the *Dutch* Relation. By which premises appeareth, that as well through defect of other prooffe, besides the meere confessions of the prisoners, and that in Irons; as in respect of the incertaintie, inconsistency, and contrarietie of the same confessions, the specification and leading examinations, together with

with the impossibilitie of the truth of the thing confessed, there is in these Acts no lawful ground for the sentence of condemnation.

The third generall ground that is laid in this Remonstrance is, that the Acts were signed by the prisoners themselves, and by the Councell of *Amboyna*, which is a Court or Colledge of Iudges admitted and sworne: and therefore no proofes, much lesse any vaine and friuolous suspicions may be admitted to the contrary.

As for the subscription of the Prisoners to their confessions; of what value that is without other *Indicia* and proofes hath beene already declared. Now that no proofes may be admitted against sworne Iudges, is a strange *Maxime*: which being granted must needs inferre either that such Iudges cannot erre and judge vniustly; or else that how euer they carry themselves, their doings must not be examined, much lesse punished. So that then the Law hath in vaine provided punishment for a Iudge in case of wrong imprisonment, causlesse vnorderly torture, and of vniust absolving or condemning, and the like; for which there are so many and so diligent prouisions. It may be thought indeed, that vnder this confidence this whole Processe was begun and followed; as the safest and fairest way to be ridd of the *English*, without such reckoning as was formerly made for the courses of open hostilitie. But if this way goe for currant, though towards a forraigne Nation: how comes it that by the Law and custome of Nations, so many Reprizalles and warres haue been made for iniustice done by the Iudges of one Nation to the people of another, when none other redresse could be obtained; yea and many times in such foule

oule causes as this, without any demand of redresse?

These grounds aforesaid, being thus laid, this Remonstrance proceedeth to take notice of two severall Discourses spread as well in England as in the Lowe Countreyes against the Dutch cause of Amboyna: the first, a bricfe Collection of the effect of certaine Letters written by the English Factors at Iaccatra, dated the 19. of June 1623. The second, a more ample Writing, entituled, *A true Relation of the cruell and barbarous Tortures and Execution of the English at Amboyna by the Dutch there.* The former of these this Remonstrance chargeth with passion and great vehemency; because it doth by way of prejudice, entile the Proceffe of Amboyna, an uniuert and barbarous murder: and aggravateth the fashion and manner of the Tortures. So it vouchsafeth this none other answer; but this note of passion; and that it falsely nameth the Japons executed to be the servants of the English; Whereas in truth they were the servants of the Dutch at Amboyna. What or whose this Discourse thus excepted against and thus answered is; the English Company knowes not. Yet they beleue not that any of the English partie, would (except it were by a slip of the penne) call these Japons, servants of the English: the same being contrary to all the reports and aduertisements that came from Amboyna and Iaccatra; it is likewise to be presumed, that if in that Writing there had beene any thing els, which they could haue answered, they would not haue dismissed it as they doe. For, as for the terming the execution, *An uniuert and barbarous murder*; that were no more cause to reiect the Discourse without further answer; then the like stile giuen it in the very

title of the second and larger Writing, which neuerthelesse hath obtained a more particular answer.

C.

Hauing giuen the first Writing this quicke dispatch, the *Remonstrance* proceedeth to the answer of the Relation set out by the *English East India Company*; and in the first place chargeth it with an impertinent description (in the very introduction) of the Castle of *Amboyna*, and the *Dutch* Garrisons and Forces there; to the end (saith this *Remonstrance*) to shew that there was no likelihood nor probability that the *English* there would vndertake the surprize of the Castle; being a thing impossible to be done: as if (saith the *Remonstrance*) the want of vnderstanding in the Conspirators, and the foolish ground of their proiect (all other accusations ceasing) should haue excused them from punishment: the contrary whereof is euery where obserued.

Here in the very first steppe of the Answer, the end of the *English* Company in setting out the impossibilitie of the fact, is either mistaken or traduced. For if the conspiracy had beene sufficiently prooued according to the direction euen of the Lawes by which the *Dutch* are gouerned; then the probabilitie or possibilitie of the fact had neuer beene alledged. For in such case it is true, that the foolishnesse of the plott excuseth no man. But when there is no other prooffe or euidence, but the meere confession of the prisoner, (which is the present case) then the very text of the Law of treason, enioyneth the Iudge to consider the person of the prisoner (which is the present case) then the very text of the Law of Treason, enioyneth the Iudge to consider the person of the prisoner; whether he be able to execute such a thing as he is accused of, whether he euer practised the like

like before; what he meant; and whether he were in his wits of no; and such like; For without these considerations the slippery confession of the tongue ought not to be the ground of the punishment. This is their Law, according to which if they had proceeded, the *English* had neuer needed to alledge these impossibilities; which the Iudges themselves ought to haue considered. But not hauing done it, they haue made themselves guiltie of vniust Iudgement; which to prooue, the impossibilitie of the fact is both pertinent and necessary.

But the better to inforce the former answer, the *Remonstrance* saith, that this presumption of the impossibilitie of the fact ought not to be considered, against a veritie altogether notorious and prooued, against the confessions of the prisoners themselves, and against the conscience & testimony of so many men of worth and credit, that managed this affayre, and against a Court or Colledge of Iudges, &c. in publique Office and sworne. D.

All this is but a Rhetoricall flourish, and being examined, will vanish into the ayre as a meere sound. For first for the notoriousnesse of the pretended conspiracie; although now *ex post facto*, they cry it out for notorious; yet at the time when the notoriety should haue beene considered, which was before the apprehension, torturing, and execution of our people; there was not the least breath of such a fame. It is now too late to alledge a notoriety, that themselves haue made who alledge it. As for the proofes here mentioned; Why haue they not at any time specified them? If there be none other proofes besides the meere conf-

essions (as other the Acts doe not so much as mention) why then are proofes and confessions here distinctly accumulated; as if there were any other proofes besides the said confessions? As for the conscience and testimony of those that managed the Processe, being a publique and sworne Colledge of Iudges; it is not at all to be reckoned of; when it appeareth that they haue not proceeded according to the Law. And if this plea might be admitted, no Iudge should euer be found guiltie of Iniustice. Further, if the very qualitie of the Iudges be considered, it will rather hurt then helpe them: there were none amongst them that had any ordinary knowledge in the Law, whereby they undertake to iudge causes; besides their young yeares and wicked liues: which if it were pertinent to the cause in question, might be set forth by many speciall instances. But if they were neuer so learned, experienced, or well famed; yet that would not auayle when they haue proceeded against the prescript of their owne Law (to say nothing here of the treatie) as they are sufficiently proued to haue done.

But this *Remonstrance* not trusting to this Answer, in slighting the improbability and impossibility of the fact, as not worth the considering; yet for all that, in the next place laboureth and sweateth to make the fact seeme probable and possible, the contrary whereof in vs that hold the contrary part, it reiecteth as impertinent; Is it impertinent for vs to shew the improbabilitie and impossibilitie of the fact; and yet pertinent for them to shew the contrary probabilitie and possibilitie? But let vs see and consider their presumptions.

E.

First (they say) they haue already proued, that the *En-*

g/b

English for a diuersion of the Dutch Forces in the Castle, had inuited and induced all the *Ternatans*, *Seraniens*, and neighbouring *Indians* to rebell, and doe violence to the Dutch, that when the Dutch Gouvernour should haue drawne the maine of his Forces of men and shipping that way, then the English might with ease take the Castle so emptied and denuded of her Forces.

How vaine this point is, is already manifested in the Answer to the Dutch Relation. And as for the proofes here mentioned; there is in all the Acts not so much as any offer made of any prooffe of this point.

But it is worthy againe to be noted, that here the de-
uice and Scene is changed. For where in the Dutch Re-
lation it is said, (though no where prooued) that the
Ternatans of *Lobo* should haue come with their *Curri-
curries* to assist Maister Towerfon at Amboyna, and that
the Dutch Gouvernour must haue beene killed there in
the Castle by the *Japons*; now he must be gone with all
his Forces out of the Island to tame those *Ternatans*
and the rest of the *Seraniens* & neighbouring *Indians*:
that the English might surprize the Castle in their ab-
sence. As for the shippes of the Dutch, which now also
must haue beene absent: it is well knowne, that the
seruice here pretended would neither need, nor could
haue vse of their great shippes, but onely of *Curry-
curries* and small Vessels, which also the Dutch after v-
sed, leaving their great shipping in the roade by the
Castle.

The strength of the Dutch thus extenuated, in the
next place the Remonstrance pursuing the argument of
possibilitie, amplifieth the Forces of the English. And
first it deliuereth, that the English had a great number

of slaues in their Factories, which great number is already truely confessed in the answer to the *Dutch* Relation, to be iust sixe and all boyes. Next it is added, that they would also haue stayed their actuall attempt of the Castle, vntill some *English* shippes were arriued there; which point is also at large refuted in the said Answer. Thirdly, here is alledged, that Maister *Tower-son* had giuen charge vnto his other *English*, to haue daily laboured and wonne by vnder-hand practize, other subiects of the *Dutch*, thereby to augment their owne partie, and to weaken the strength of the *Dutch*. Of which point, as there was no probabilitie; so in all the Acts, there is no shadow of prooffe thereof made; or so much as endeoured: how euer now the desperate cause requireth the helpe of so grosse a fiction. Fourthly (which is vaunted for the principall argumēt) it is here seriously obserued, that the Castle should haue beene surprized by treason and not by siege; and so like enough the *English* (though but few) might by this meanes doe wonders. A very poore note, as if the *English* Relation had cited impossibilities by way of siege, and not as well by way of trechery. But besides that, this argument beggeth the maine question; to wit, that there was indeed such a treason: was there euer any such treason or stratagem practized in any Countrey, to surprize a Castle by a small force; without a competency of seconds to make good and hold that which was so entred and possessed? Yet this argument is further enforced, not onely by the opportunitie that the *Japons* had to betray the Castle; themselves seruing as Souldiers therein; but also by the extraordinary valour and hardinesse of that Nation, set forth by two severall

Apo-

Apochriphal Legends of strange feats of other *Lapons*; without specifying of the number of them that performed these wonders, but leauing a blanke to helpe the tale at their pleasure. But let it be granted that the *Lapons* are all Gyants, and had opportunity being trusted: yet is it likely, that the Dutch Gouvernour in his expedition here supposed against the Rebels of *Seran* and the other *Indians*, would haue left such Worthies idle in their Castle at home, and not haue taken them with them, according to their Custome? Would they haue withdrawne their *Dutch*, and trusted such strangers with their Castle, being yet so suspicious of them, that they would torture them for asking an ordinary harmelesse question? O miserable presumptions! And yet here we haue all the particulars that are alledged, or could be inuented.

In the next place, the Remonstrants returre to the answer of the *English* Relation: finding themselves grieved, that their Councell of *Amboyna* is charged to haue forged this crime against the *English*, thereby to be ridd of their company, and so to enioy the trade there alone. For their purgation wherein, here are diuers arguments alledged. As first, that if they had not liked their company there, it had beene easier and fairer to haue kept them out, when they were out, then to haue so cast them out after their admission of them by the Treatie, *Ann.* 1619. And God forbid (saith the *Remonstrance*,) that any should vse such wicked and bloody meanes for so poore an end, as onely to driue the *English* out of *Amboyna*.

It is true ordinarily; *Turpius eijcitur &c.* It is more discourtesie to turne out a guest, then at first to deny him

H.

him entertainment. But sometimes there may be such a necessitie, as that a man must needs, for avoyding of a greater inconuenience, entertaine the guest, whom he is as glad to be ridd of, as he was vnwilling to receiue him. And sometimes a man entertaineth a guest in hope of some benefit to be made by him; whereof afterwards being frustrate, he will gladly be quit of his guest as soone as he findeth himselfe defeated of his hoped ends. Both these considerations haue had their place in this entertaining of the *English* by the *Dutch* at *Amboyna* and other places. For the former, all that are acquainted with the occasion, and the passages of the Treatie of the yeare 1619. know very well, that there was then none other or better way or meane for the *Hollanders East India Company* to giue satisfaction to the *Kings Maiesty* for the bloud of many of his people, and the inualluable damage done vnto the *English Company* by the said *Hollanders* vniust taking of their shippes and goods onely in respect of their lawfull trade into the Islands of the *Moluccoes* and *Banda*; but the accommodation of the whole matter, by admitting of the *English East India Company* into the participation of the trade in those Islands, and this of *Amboyna*. Which being yeelded vnto with great difficultie; yet the said *Dutch* with might and maine reserued the Forts which they were then possessed of, in their owne hands: thereby still retaining the power and opportunitie to master the *English*, and weary them of their lodging at their pleasure. In the next place, it seemeth by their after-course that hauing so assured themselves of the Forts and Maistring power, they hoped to make benefit by this partnership; by the ordering

ring of their Accompts in such manner, as that the *English* should pay their part of the charge as well of the Garrisons as of their new buildings, and of the warres which they vndertooke for enlarging the *Dutches* Dominion, and all this in ready money, whilst the *Dutch* furnished their owne share in commodities, and at what prizes they list. Now when the *Dutch* in the *Indies* saw, that the *English* there would not suffer themselves to be thus bridled and saddled; but made their protests and complaints against this dealing: they sought meanes to be quit of them. And finding that the blunt way of fact would not be well taken, but giue a new offence to the King, (especially after the Treaty to the contrary) they deuise this new meane to thrust out their vnwelcome guests, with lesse bloudshed then they before had kept them out with, and with lesse feare of accompting for the same, being done vnder the faire colour of Iustice; which point being clearly enough touched in the very Introduction of the *English Relation*, this *Remonstrance* professing an answer to the whole, yet passeth ouer this with a dry foote, and deepe silence: yea, it minceth the very matter whereof it seemes to take notice, making the charge against them to be onely the driuing of the *English* out of *Amboyna*, where the *English Relation* chargeth them to haue contriued and executed this bloody businesse, with intention to driue them (the *English*) out of the *Moluccoes* and *Banda* also, as well as out of *Amboyna*. Which end and drift of the worke how euer it is slighted hereby the *Remonstrants*, yet it appeareth of what value it is in their secret estimation, by that which they haue formerly done to keepe the *English*

D from

from the trade of those Islands.

1.

Yet further to cleare themselves of this end and designe, they alledge that the *Netherlands East India Company* here in *Europe* neuer gaue any Commission to their Officers at *Amboyna*, to put such a thing as this in practise, nor could haue any benefit thereby, but rather losse: and the Officers themselves were too honest and wise to haue executed such a Commission; especially since themselves should haue no profit by it, but incurre great danger of gining accompt for the same.

For the point of Commission, the *English Company* doth not charge the *Dutch Company*, nor the whole Colledge of *Directors*, with any such project or direction. Neither doe they thinke that any one amongst them would by his private aduice incite the Governor of *Amboyna* to this or the like fact in particular. But they cannot tell whether some one or few amongst them of speciall place and authoritie; and of like respect with their Officers in the *Indies*, may not vpon some discontent or dislike of the Treatie & the effects thereof, haue giuen aduice to the principall Officers of the *Dutch* in the *Indies*, to lay hands and make vse of any colourable occasion, to weary the *English* of the trade established by the Treatie; and so the Governor of *Amboyna* may haue fallen vpon this particular out of such generall grounds of aduice. Which suspicion of the *English Company*, ariseth not onely from the earnest and strayned defence and iustification which they now obserue to be made of this execrable fact; but also from a passage that fell out here in *London* immediately after the Treatie *An. 1619*. which now this dispute calleth to their remembrance. And herein they report themselves

selues to the memorie and conscience of those of the Dutch directors, that were then employed in the forming of an explanation of the Articles of the Treatie, intituled; *The Order of Execution, &c.* whether one of them appearing highly discontented, for that the English would not condescend to a proposition of theirs, about the order of selling out the Spices here in Europe, did not then in a vehement manner threaten the English (that dealt with them about that point) that they should repent them of their dissent herein: which the English not vnderstanding by all the disputes, how it could come to passe in the course of trade, if the treatie were obserued, still persisted in their former resolution. Whereupon the said partie with the rest of the Dutch desired that it might be noted in the Iournall of the Conference, that they had forewarned them, that there would a great inconuenience follow by reason of this dissent of the English, which was noted in the same Iournall accordingly. What this carriage might portend, or what directions might be giuen in consequence of this discontent, the English Company leaue to be iudged by others: hauing themselves neuer since in the course of their sale of the Spices, without obseruation of the order (then desired by the Dutch) found any inconuenience but rather aduantage. As for the benefit of the Dutch by driving the English from the trade of the Moluccoes, Banda, and Amboyna, it may be esteemed (as is before noted) by the courses that the Dutch formerly tooke to keepe the English out of that trade. And for their contrary benefit here also pretended by holding the English in the communion of that trade: It is true, that as long as the English would pay readie money,

money, the *Dutch* paying in wares, would beare their share of the charge of Fortifications and Conquests, whereof the benefit accrued wholly to the *Dutch*, as long as they would ioyne with the *Dutch* to finde the Enemy worke in one place, while the *Dutch* might thereby the easier winne for themselves onely in another place: so long the *Dutch* might easily make benefit of their partnership, and abide their sharing with them for one third part of that trade. But when the *English* shewed themselves sensible of this *Leonine* Societie, and protested against it, and refused to pursue the Action of defence in such a course: Then it was time to seeke out an occasion to be vtterly freed from their partnership, now proouing otherwise then was before hoped. As touching the honestie of their Officers at *Amboyna* here alledged, there hath been enough said already. And for their benefit also by thus ridding themselves of the *English*, who knoweth not what benefit may be expected by being an Instrument of so great profit, atchieuing it by such a conueyance, wherein who euer giueth Commission, is by ioynt guilt obliged to gratifie and promote his instrument euen for his owne safetie? Besides, their Officers had their owne priuate quarrells against the *English* for their daily complaints against their riotous liuing, and the great expence thereof, deriued in the greatest part vpon the *English* by the arts aboue-mentioned. Especially the *Gouernour* himselfe had a maine grieue, that the *English* had often complained to the *Councell* of Defence at *Iaccatra*, of the extraordinary & excessiue charge of his Table and other expences: which by the Iournal of the consultations of the said *Councell* appeareth to haue bin
a matter

a matter of much dispute there, and was at last promised by the *Dutch* partie to be reformed. Another quarrell also the same Gouvernour had against the *English* at *Amboyna*, about a *Dutch-man* that was executed for killing of an *Englishman*; Which *Dutch-man* when the Gouvernour could not fairely saue (the fact being too foule and manifest to beare it) he was so offended with the *English* prosecution of the matter, that he solemnly vowed, if euer any of the *English* came within his compasse, such should repent that none of them had interceded for the life of the laid *Dutch-man*. Lastly, it must be remembred, that at the time of this forged crime, the newes of the Match with *Spaine* was very rife and hott at *Amboyna*; wherewith how all the *Dutch* there were enraged, and what insolent speeches they vsed of the Kings Maiestie, is well enough knowne; though thought vnmeet to be hererecited.

Having thus laboured to cleare the finall cause of this Proesse, the *Remonstrants* returne to charge the *English* (that are executed) with other arguments of their pretended treason. As (say they) if it were not a true treason, why came the *Japon* (that was first apprehended vpon the walles) and made such curious inquisition about the setting of the Watch, and of the *Dutch* Forces in the Castle? How came it that being examined, he forthwith spake so pertinently of this treason? If he were suborned by the *Dutch*, why then did they execute him? Why did he accuse his owne Countrymen as well as the *English*? Why should the *Dutch* thus vse the *Japons*, whom they had no cause otherwise to hate?

K.

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K.

The first of these questions is already answered before, to wit, that the *Japon* did nothing herein, but what any Souldier may lawfully, and is wont to doe, without blame or iust suspicion. It importeth euery Souldier to know the strength of the place where he ferneth, and the order and course of the seruice, as is said in the answere to the *Dutch* Relation. The second question would be as easily answered, if it had seemed good to those that kept the Acts, to haue kept faithfull Record in them of the Interrogatories ministred to this *Japon* in his tortures. But the *English* Relation in the Examinations of *Collins*, *Sherrock*, and *Beaumont*, hath discovered the Art vsed in all the rest; to wit, the leading Interrogatories, or rather Directories, specifying to the prisoner what he might say to come quit of the torture: As for the suborning of this *Japon* by the *Dutch* here mentioned in the third question; The *English* easily grant that hee was not suborned, but (which is worse) he was tortured to make him accuse both the *English* and his owne Countrymen) the *Japons*; which also answereth the fourth question of this Rhetoricall Dialogisme. And for the fift and last question, why the *Dutch* should also practise the *Japons* destruction: it is easily conceived, that els the *English* should haue seemed to haue had no Complices, nor hope of assistance of other Nations, which would haue made their crime appeare more impossible to be a true charge then now it doth; although (as now it is) it is viterly voyde of all probabilitie and possibilitie. And is it any wonder they would sacrifice the bloud of tenne Infidells for that end, for which they spared not tenne Christians, and those of that Nation which most agreeeth

greeth with themselves in Religion, and to whom they are of all other Nations most beholden?

In the next place, the *Remonstrance* proceedeth to answer a circumstance related by the *English*, that the *Japons* being examined three or foure dayes before them, they yet fled not: whereby they shewed their innocency. To the consequence of which argument the *Remonstrance* first answereth, that the *English* did this to auoyde great suspition, being sure enough they could not fly: the Gouvernour had (euen to their knowledge) taken such order to stop all passages, as well of all other Merchants that then frequented *Amboyna* as of the *English*.

L.

This is a meere fiction: for the *Curricuries* and other Vessells departed as freely from *Amboyna* while the *Japons* were in examination, as at any time before. And if the Gouvernour had vsed neuer so much circumspection herein, and the *English* had knowne of it, yet how could so many guiltie consciences haue contained themselves, and not one of them all haue attempted to flee or hide or disguise himselfe in all this time? All men know that a guiltie conscience prouoketh men to attempt escapes aboue and against all reason. And therefore the Law euer enquireth of the flight or shrinking of the accused as a speciall *indiciu* of their guilt. Why did not the *Dutch* then in their examinations question and sift out by what consultation and agreement all the *English* came to be of one minde, to shew such confidence in this case?

But to make a further and better answer to this argument, the *Remonstrance* chargeth the matter of it with vntruth: Saying that the examination of the *Japons*

Japons

pons began the 24. of *Februarie*, and that the next day after, to wit, the 25. the *English* were seized; So that here was but one dayes respite for the *English* to shift for themselves.

M. This impudence is very strange; for, the Acts of the Proceſſe record, the beginning of the examination of the *Iapons* to be the 23. of *Februarie*, and the resolution to ſeize the *English* to be the 26. which is the third day after *incluſive*. It is well wee haue a copie of their Acts, (ſuch as they are) els we ſee into how many formes this *Proteus* would turne, to auoyde the true diſcouery.

N. After this the *Remonſtrants* with the like modeſtie note another vntruth in the *English* Relation, where it affirmeth that the *English* had not any conuerſation with the *Iapons*; the contrary whereof (ſay the *Remonſtrants*) appeareth as well by the confeſſions of the *English* as the *Iapons*, and particularly by Maſter *Towerſons* voluntary confeſſion, made long time after his examination.

What credit the Acts and confeſſions may deſerue, is alreadie ſhewed: and the very perſons themſelves therein aſſigned to this conuerſation with the *Iapons*, had no language to ſerue them therein. And for Maſter *Towerſons* voluntary confeſſion pretended to be made ſo many dayes after his examination; beſides the foule play of the *Dutch* uſed in alledging it ſo, alreadie diſcouered in the answer of the *Dutch Relation* (which by this very touch appeareth to be the worke of the ſame Penne that wrote this *Remonſtrance*) that pretended voluntary confeſſion hath not one word or mention of the *Iapons* in it: And yet this *Remonſtrance* (ha-
uing

ting this stoutly prooued this point) triumpheth ouer the *English* Relation; saying, that these contrarieties and dissimulations shew that the same marueylously strayeth and wandreth from the truth; and that the contrary thereof in all points may be taken for true.

After this, the *Remonstrance* commeth to the examination of the *English* prisoners, set downe in our Relation: and promiseth that the particulars thereof shall hereafter in time be refuted, and prooued vtterly counterfeite in the most and most substantiall points: as shall likewise that which is there related of the tortures. But why haue they not all this while made, or at least attempted some disproofe hereof? Why could not *Maerschalcke* (whom they haue now deposed in other points) haue said something to these; being himselfe the second person in the Councell, and acquainted with all that passed? Well, since they be prooued here by sixe Witnesses, let them yet stand for true, vntill this promised Counterproofe arriue. O.

But for the point of torture, the *Remonstrance* answereth in the *Interim*, that if the case lawfully require, it is no fault in the Iudge to examine vpon the torture: being the Custome in all *Europe*, and particularly in the *Low Countryes*. And if any were tortured, that was done vpon pregnant and waightie *Indicia*, proofes and confessions of others.

This hath beene sufficiently replied to in the *English* Answer to the *Dutch* Relation, where it is prooued, first that the *English* were not lawfully subiect to the iurisdiction of the Gouvernour of *Amboyna*, and therefore vnlawfully tortured. Secondly, that the kinde of torture

used,

used, was not agreeable to the Law and Customs of the *Low-Countryes*: and lastly, that there was no sufficient *Indicium* for the torturing of the first *Japon*, nor none other proofes or *Indicia* against the *English*, but the forced confessions of the tortured *Japans*; which ground of torture is prohibited by their owne Law.

P. Yet further the *Remonstrants* fetch an argument out of this point of the tortures, in iustification of their officers fact at *Amboyna*. If (say they) they would have drawne confessions out of the *English* by tortures; why did not they torture all the *English*?

This riddle is plainly unfolded by the same *English* Relation: where it appeareth, that after they had tortured, *Johnson*, *Collins*, and *Clarke*; glad was that *Englishman* that could devise any thing to confesse, to please the *Fiscall*, and auoyde the torture. Yea, *Sherrock* prayed to God to assist him in this kinde. Others asked those that had beene formerly examined, what they had confessed; saying, they would doe the like, thereby to shunne the crueltie of the torture. As for those that were acquitted (as having confessed nothing) the *Dutch* plot could not reach them. For having laide the consultation of this pretended conspiracie at *Amboyna*, where none of these foure were upon *New-yeares* day; they had no colour to torture them, whom their owne people that stood by, knew to be so farre absent: And no man imagineth that all the *Dutch* that were by at the torture, were privie to the intention of the Governour; who in this case was to carry himselfe so, as that he must not make the busines so grosse, that all that stood by might understand it. It sufficed him that he caught the chiefe of the *English* there,

there, and such a number by whose example all would afterwards abandon the fatall places.

Lastly, the *Remonstrance* gathereth that there was no excessse vsed, because some of the *English* were pardoned; to none other end (forsooth) but to giue testimony of their whole proceedings. Q.

This indeed is a point wherein the *Dutch* vsed the quintessence of their skill: so to handle the matter as that they would seeme to mixe clemency with Iustice; to make their Processe to passe the easier and fayrer, both among their owne people there, and after when it should come into *Europe*. But he that will but a little consider what the *Dutch* *Gouernours* end and ayme was, will finde, that as he and the *Fiscall* laboured in all the Processe to reach Captaine *Towers* the chiefe of the *English* there; neuer satisfying themselues with any confession that made not him guiltie (as appeareth in the *English* Relation:) so when they had caught him, and so many other of the chiefe of the *English* there, it was a small matter for them to spare a few of the meaner sort: being assured that the execution of the rest, would be a sufficient warning for all other *Englishmen* euer after to keepe their distance farre enough from that place. And this tooke so right (according to the intention) that all the *English* as well at the *Moluccoes* and *Banda*, as the poore remnant at *Amboyna* forthwith vpon the newes of this Tragedy, quitted their Factories in all those Islands: choosung rather to leaue the places and their trade there, then their liues for it. For the *Dutch* had spoken loude enough, and plaine enough in this action, for all the *English* to vnderstand their meaning: who therefore would not stay till the

chiefe of them also were thus cut off, and the rest dismissed with their life for a prey, and for an argument of the *Dutch* Officers clemencie. But if these few *English* were saved to this end, in the *Dutches* intention, to giue testimony of all their proceedings, as here is alledged: Why then doe not the *Dutch* receiue and allow of their testimony? For these all with one mouth accuse the *Dutch* to haue proceeded by trechery and most execrable iniustice in this whole action: although indeed some of them that were absolved, confesse vpon oath, that they conceiue the reason and end of the *Dutch* in sparing them, to haue beene in hope that for that fauour they would haue giuen testimony on their part, when this businesse should come to be examined here in *Europe*: if yet the cause should euer come to be reuiued here; for some of the *Dutch* at *Amboyna* declared plainely, that they made accompt the *Spanish* March would preuent the accompting for this businesse.

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The next point that the *Remonstrants* note in the *English* Relation of the examination of the prisoners, is the description of the tortures of *Water and fire*: which (they say) is finely and prolixly set forth and embelished, to moue compassion, and to inueagle the Reader, to swallow the rest of the errors and vnttruths of the Relation. But that, albeit all torture is in it selfe rough and harsh; especially seemeth so to the *English*, because none is vsed in *England*, but in cases of high treason, yet the torture of *Water* is the most gentle, ciuill, and safe of all other kindes of torture: onely causing an oppression and anxietie of breathing and respiration, but no replenishing and swelling of the bodie,

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as the *English* Relation setteth it out, &c. Yea that all that the said Relation deliuereth touching these Examinations, is but a bare narration onely without any prooffe: or at the most is witnessed but by a very few persons, and those such, as the cause concerneth: in which being themselves once iudicially convicted, they may not now be admitted and allowed as witnesses against the Iudge and his proceedings, against a Court and Councell of foureteene Iudges, persons well knowne to be of worth and vertue; and against their owne confessions legally taken, and confirmed with their owne subscriptions.

For reply to all this: first, for the description of the tortures, which is here (scoffingly) said to be so laboured & adorned, to moue compassion, & make an easie way for vnruthes; it is remitted to the reader to peruse & iudge it. It will be found as voyd of this art of painting, as it is of the vnruths which the *Remonstrants* mentio, but specific not, least they should be cleared, as other pretended vnruths are already in this reply. The cause of the *English* needed no such helpes. The truth of the things deliuered in the whole Relation so shineth in the meere *Series* and circumstances of the fact, that it disdaineth those borrowed colours, feathers, and trash, wherewith the *Remonstrants* haue trimmed vp this their answere. But it is a signe of their penury of matter, that they thus carpe at the style of the *English* Relation. As for the gentlenesse of their torture of Water; that is also felt to be iudged; yea euen by the words of this *Remonstrance*, that acknowledgeth it to be an Oppression and stopping of the breath: then which what striueth mere with the very life of a man, or more forceth

certh the noblest and tenderest parts? It is no mannaile that some of their owne *Adventurers* tell these Directors in Print, that they can cut of another mans eare, with as little feeling as of an old shoe. But our people that haue tasted of this *water-torture* of *Amboyna*, and haue heard those that suffered both there make the comparison, say, that this is more terrible & insupportable for the time, then the torture of fire: how euer the wound of the latter resteth longer in the flesh. The same men also tell vs, (and that vpon their oath) that it is not onely a stifling and oppression of the breath; but also a replenishing of the body till it be swollen and stretcht, as in *Clarks* examination is set downe: contrary to that, these *Remonstrants* here affirme. Yea, but (say they) these witnesses are but a very few, and the same also parties in this cause, and ought not to be heard against a Colledge of Iudges, honest and substantiall men, nor against their owne former confessions. That they are so few, wee may thanke the *Dutch* that left vs no more. But all that they haue spared vs, agree in one vnanimous and constant testimony. Neither can there in this case be any other prooffe required. What? Would the *Remonstrants* haue vs prooue these things by the testimony of the *Dutch* that were employed in this Processe, and are themselves guiltie of this masqued murder? Should we haue brought a Certificate hereof vnder the seale of *Amboyna*, with the Gouvernour and his Councils hands to it? What other prooffe is the nature of the cause capeable of, but such as wee bring? And whereas the *Remonstrants* say here that our witnesses are parties, and formerly convict in the cause; they seeme to forget, that their owne Acts shew,

shew, that some of them were absolved expressely, others neuer condemned. As for the Credit of the Colledge of Iudges, so often repeated, it is already examined in the beginning of this Reply, as also in the answer to the Dutch Relation.

Finally, for the Declarations and Writings of Maister *Towerson*, *Coulson*, *Griggs*, and others, set downe in the English Relation, these *Remonstrants* seeme to doubt whether any such be extant. And for the strange signes of the storme, the sodaine madnesse and death of *Dunlyn*, and the new sicknesse at *Amboyna*, following the execution of the English, which they rearme pretended miracles; they say, that the truth can be witnessed by those that were present and about them at the execution, that no such thing happened. And here they adde, that the English stirre heaven & earth to conceale and couer this detestable fact. But who will suppose (say they) that substantiall people, (men of approved worth and vertue) would shew themselves so impious and inhumane to torture and execute innocent persons? Much lesse must this be presumed of a Court of Iudges sworne and established.

As for the Writings of Maister *Towerson*, *Coulson*, *Griggs*, and others, mentioned in the English Relation (now doubted of by the *Remonstrants*) wee report vs vnto the Lords of his Majesties priue Councell, that haue seene them, and to the friends of the parties that know their seuerall hands; and lastly, to the same Writings themselves still extant and kept to be shewed vpon any occasion. As for the signes related, they are sworne by our men that came thence, and further to be prooued by Letters written, from some that then serued,

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ued, and (wee suppose) doe yet serue the *Dutch* at *Amboyna*, if they be not since dead, whereof no newes is yet come. But what Witsnesse doe the *Remonstrants* bring, that those things so set downe with their circumstances, and so the easier examined, were not so? The truth (say they) may be witnessed by those that were present and about the prisoners at the execution. But who be those? Why doth not *Maerschallcke* in his desperate oath (anon to be examined) attest that there was no such matter as the *English* pretend? Or why shall wee reiect our peoples testimony, and beleue these *Remonstrants* without any witsnesse? But wee shall haue witnesses hereafter. In the *Interim* then, let the thing so already witnessed remaine for true, till it be contradicted by more and better witnesses. As for the *English* stirring heauen and earth, not to conceale or couer a detestable fact of their owne people (as the *Remonstrance* speaketh) but to discouer a most damned practise of the *Dutch*, and to procure Iustice vpon it, they conceiue they are not to be blamed herein: yea that it is their dutie to moue heauen and earth against them, that haue mooued hell against Innocents.

Now for the honestie and credit of their Gouvernour and Councell at *Amboyna*, a string often harped vpon: although it be euident that there is a great difference of the stufte betweene the Iudges of *Amboyna*, and all other Iudges in the parts of Christendome: yet the honesty and credit euen of the best Iudges is no sufficient defence for them against such apparant proofes of Injustice, as are extant in this cause, euen in the acts of the Proccesse it selfe, as is before declared. For the Iudge
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that in his Proceſſe obſerueth not the order preſcribed by the Law, is reputed as a priuate perſon. Otherwiſe indeed, the Iudge is not without prooſe to be preſumed to haue done vniuſſly: but this will not ſerue theſe Iudges. Neither is any partie accuſed, to be preſumed guiltie, without *Indicia* or euidence: but euery man to be preſumed good vntill the contrary be prooued. Which ſhould haue mooued thoſe Iudges of *Amboyna* to haue bene tender and carefull in the *Indicijs* that were made the pretexts to torture the firſt *Japon*: and not to torture a poore man for asking an vſuall and harmeleſſe queſtion, yea, and needfull in the place of his ſeruice; as is ſhewed in the anſwere to the *Dutch* Relation. Much more ought they in this reſpect to haue bene tender of taking the extorted confeſſions of the *Japons*, for a ſufficient *Indicium* againſt Maſter *Towerſon*; not onely in regard of his qualitie, as being the *Agent* and *Cape Merchant* for the *English* there; but alſo of his innocent and harmeleſſe, (yea godly) behauiour at *Amboyna*, and all his life before. For as he was a man of note, and knowne to moſt men of his qualitie here in *England*; ſo all that knew him (eſpecially that were well acquainted with him, whereof there is no ſmall number) ioyne and iumpe in this one opinion & commendations of him, that he was of a moſt faire condition and ſweet diſpoſition, harmeleſſe, and without ſpleene or gall; and (in a word) the vnlikeliſt *Englishman* that euer went into the *East Indies*; to be a plotter or practiſer of ſuch a fact, as he was condemned of.

The *Remonſtrants* hauing thus finiſhed their anſwere to the *English* Relation, affirme that by their deduction

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of *Iuly*, and this answer, they have sufficiently iustified the proceedings of their Officers at *Amboyna*; nevertheless *ex abundanti* they produce further evidence out of an attestation of Signeur *Houtman* their late Governour in the *Molucces*. Which because it is afterwards againe repeated in severall Articles, shall be there with the rest answered.

V.

In the meane time, they appeale to the Lords States generall, whether they have not by all this giuen sufficient satisfaction and cause to the *English Company*, to abate and let fall their suit, leauing the blame vpon the Authors of this abominable conspiracie (as they call it) and of their owne misfortune. Nevertheless, not daring to goe to tryall of the maine cause vpon these their allegations and proofes, they pray that there may be no precipitation vsed, but a fit respit granted them for the exact enquiry of the truth in the *Indies*; and that in the meane time, they may haue the protection of the Lords States, and all misunderstanding and contrary deductions may cease; at least provisionally. For put case (say they) that their Officers be truly guiltie (as the *English* pretend) yet they must be heard before they can be condemned. And in their opinion (say they) the ground of the *Conusance* of this cause must come from *Amboyna* to *Battania*, and thence hether: and time conuenient being giuen, there will doubtlesse come daily more and more cleare proofes and light in the cause. As for themselues, they at last plainly confesse, that they cannot answer the objections and circumstances alledged and proposed; but that this must and can be done by them onely, whom the cause toucheth and concerneth: to wit, their Officers at *Amboyna*.

Here

Here they renounce all the defence and iustification which they haue already made; as impertinent and insufficient. They might haue done well then to haue spared all this labour, and at first to haue left the cause to them whom it concernes, as the *English Company* by their Letters requested them. As for precipitation in the cause, the *English Company* require none. But because the Acts of the Councell at *Amboyna* themselves containe all that can be legally pleaded in iustification of the Officers, (for, if in them there be no iust ground of the condemnation and execution of the *English*, all superuenient proofes come too late to excuse the Iudges, even by their owne Lawes) therefore the *English Company* presume and maintaine, that there is already ground sufficient, out of the same Acts, and out of the Treatie, whereof this Proceffe is a plaine breach, for the Lords States generall by an Act of State publicly to declare the Nullity and Iniustice of the Proceffe. But for the iudiciall proceedings against the particular persons that haue committed this vnparaleld Iniustice: there may be such order and course taken, as his Maiestie and the Lords States shall finde the nature of the cause to require. Wherein also the greatest care and expedition that can be vsed for the apprehension of the parties, will be no precipitation; considering the manifest proofes of their Iniustice, appearing in their owne Acts, as is before declared.

Having finished their prayer to the Lords States generall, to the effect aforesaid, the scope and drift of all, being onely for *Dilation* and *respite* in the cause: yet as it were repenting them of their former care and declination of a present tryall, they come on afresh

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with new proofes, which they affirme to be so strong and vigorous, that they are of power, more then sufficiently to giue their Officers an entire discharge, and to confound their Aduersaries: and that without helpe of the points before alledged. And to make good these great words, they produce eleuen seuerall Articles taken by deposition of *Laurence Maerschallck* their late Cape Merchant at *Amboyna*, and now returned into *Holland*, and sworne to the same Articles before the *Senate of Delfe* the 4. of *November* last *stilo nouo*; whose name in this *Remonstrance* they conceale. Next they annexe the report and deposition of *Signeur Houtman* their late *Gouernour* at the *Moluccoes*, before mentioned. And in the last place, they repeate some points already by them alledged in this *Remonstrance*, and so shut vp their whole Worke.

For the testimony of *Maerschallck*, it is to be considered in the generall; that he is a partie, being the second man of the Councell of *Amboyna*: and therefore what is before said against the whole Councell, falleth vpon him in his particular with more enforcement. Neuerthelesse, this protestation against his incompetency to be a Witnesse in this cause being thus premised; wee will peruse and examine the particulars of his Attestation: yet with this leaue, a little to inuert the order of the Articles, (but without preiudice of the substance of them) thereby to take all the matter of one nature together, to auoyd prolixitie and needlesse repetition of the same thing in diuers parts of the answer.

The first, second, and third Articles affirme, that as well the *Japons* as the *English*, not onely signed their
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seuerall confessions with euery of their hands respectively, but ioyntly and seuerally confirmed and persistered in the same, euen out of the fetters and irons, at seuerall sessions of the Councell; yea the *English* three or foure seuerall times, without retracting or reuoking or changing of any thing: albeit the Gouvernour seriously admonished them to alter or reuoke any thing which they had falsly confessed through paine or feare &c. But that all the *English* shrinking vp their shoulders confirmed all they had confessed to be true, and craued mercy and not Iustice.

These impudent fictions are answered by that which is already noted concerning the Requisites and Solennities of the Acts of all Courts of Iustice: which by prescript of the Law it selfe record the passages of euery Session, with the date thereof. But in all the Acts of the Court of *Amboyna*, (vnlesse they haue giuen a false Copie, which yet were to be taken for true against themselves that so falsified it) there is no mention of any more confession then one of euery prisoner, nor of any freedome from fetters, nor of any such admonition by the Gouvernour as is here pretended. Besides the *English* that are escaped, as well those that were absolved, as the rest, vtterly deny these seuerall points to be true. Yea the gesture here added of the contracting or shrinking vp the shoulders, being no *English* gesture, sufficiently refuteth this fiction.

The fourth Article saith, that *William Webber* one of the Complices confessed he had receiued a Letter from *John Clarke*, intimating that there was some extraordinary matter and of great importance in hand by the *English* at *Amboyna*: and that *John Clarke* confessed to haue written such a Letter.

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The confession of *Webber* touching this Letter, is acknowledged in the *English* Relation : but whereas this deposition saith, that *Clarke* also confessed the writing of such a Letter, the Acts themselves wherein *Clarke's* confession is set downe by the *Dutch* Actuary, refuteth it, not making mention of any such thing, nor of any question ministred to *Clarke* touching this Letter, or his meaning by that intimation ; Which would not have beene omitted, if the *Fiscall* had not perceiued that *Webber* had faigned this matter onely to auoyde torture.

The fifth Article being of the same nature with the eighth and ninth, shall be anon with them answered.

The sixth and seauenth Articles recite certaine pretended voluntary confessions of *Thompson* made before some of the Councell apart : to wit, that he had endured so much torture without confession, because he was often vpbraided by Master *Tower-son* with drunkenesse, and warned that he should not in his cupps discover the pretended plott. Whereupon he had vowed and sworne to himselfe, that he would not be the third nor yet the fourth man that confessed : what euer torture he suffered. But afterwards he confessed (saith the seuenth Article) that he was glad that God had reuealed the fact, for the sauing of innocent bloud, and that he had doubly deserued death ; yet craued mercy. Here let the course of the *Dutch* in making *Affidauits* of the pretended voluntary confessiō of Maister *Tower-son* before six of the Councell apart (and entred into the Acts) be considered, as it is truely set downe in the answer to the *Dutch* Relation : and it will manifestly appeare, that this confession of *Thomson's* (if any
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such had beene) was of much more importance to the clearing of the *Dutch* proceedings, then those obscure words of Maister *Tower*son: and so would the rather haue beene brought by way of Attestation into the Acts, as the other were. But in the Acts there is no entry of any such confession of *Thomson*: who also going to the execution, and being reproched to be a *Schellam* or villaine, openly and boldly answered, that he was as honest as the *Gouernor* himselfe, and by and by tooke his death that he was innocent.

The fifth, eighth, and ninth Articles affirme, that *Collins* confessed all without torture, and being confronted with Maister *Tower*son before the Councell, auerred his confession, and perswaded him to doe the like; also that Maister *Tower*son being another time before the Councell with the rest of the *English* prisoners, reproached them with their drunkenness and disordered liues, and imputed the discovery of the conspiracie to Gods iudgement vpon their wickedness: yet that at last Maister *Tower*son confessed himselfe to be the Author and instigator of the rest, and asked them forgiveness.

Of all these matters being farre more pregnant (if they were true) to haue beene the ground of the sentence then any thing entred in the Acts, there is no one word or mention in all the Processe, although these things are here affirmed to haue passed before the bodie of the Councell. But it seemeth that *Maerschalk* (since his arriual in *Holland*) is shewed the defects of the Processe, and so would supply them by his owne testimony. But he commeth now too late to make new Acts, after the Copie of the Processe imparted to the *English*.

English. In particular, *Collins* was tortured with water in such sort, as the view of him afterwards made *Coulson* confesse without torture, as is set downe in the *English Relation*, and yet auerred by those also that saw him come out as *Coulson* did. Further, how sencelesse had the speech of Maister *Tower*son beene, to impute the discouerie of the plott, to Gods iustice vpon the bad life of his pretended Complices, and not rather vpon himselfe for being the inuenter and Author of the conspiracie, in it selte more haynous, then any thing he could charge the rest withall? Lastly, it is already sufficiently prooued by more competent witnesses then *Maerschalk*, that Maister *Tower*son and the rest were neuer together before the Councell, from the first apprehension vntill the last sentence: and that in all that time, he spake with none of the *English*, but *Coulson*, *Griggs*, and *Fardo*; so impudent is this attestation of *Maerschalk*, that he vsed the speeches here pretended, vnto *Collins* and the rest; and that before the Councell.

The tenth Article saith, there was a Letter written by Maister *Tower*son to *Coulson*, charging him to be the prime and sole cause that mooued him to this enterprise of making himselfe Maister of the Castle: and that the same Letter was in the hands of the Gouvernor of *Amboyna*.

If this be true, how could Maister *Tower*son make himselfe the first author of this conspiracy, as the Acts and *Maerschalks* owne relation in the former Articles present him? How cometh it, that there is no mention of this Letter in the Acts, nor the same Letter or any authentickall Copie thereof sent ouer for iustification of the cause, being so pregnant and pertinent a prooffe?

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The 11. Article telleth a tale of *Collins* his refusing to sit and eate with the *Dutch* Merchants in their passage from *Amboyna* to *Iaccatra* in the shippe, when he and *Beaumont* were sent thither: vpon scruple (forsooth) to eate with such honest men, being himselfe a traytor.

This as it is friuolous and of no value in it selfe, *Collins* being then as a condemned man to stand to the mercy of the *Dutch* Generall at *Iaccatra*: so the truth of it is vtterly denied by *Beaumont* that passed with him in the same shippe, and together with *Collins* did eate at the same Table with the *Dutch* Merchants without straying of any curtesie for the matter.

But to helpe the testimony of *Maerschalk*, that sweareth all the former points in his owne cause, and against the very Acts themselues, and all other probabilities: the *Remonstrants* in the next Article, supply him with a *Contestis*, beyond exception as they pretend: to wit, *Signeur Houtman* their late *Gouernour* in the *Moluccoes*. Who comming thence to *Amboyna* after the execution, heard and saw some things pertaining to this businesse; whereof, (being now returned into *Holland*) he maketh report and deposition, in sixe seuerall points, *viz*: First, that it was firmly and without question or doubt beleeued at *Amboyna* generally, and by euery man in particular; yea by himselfe also: that the *English* and *Japons* there had truely and in effect conspired the taking of the Castle. Secondly, that the said *Signeur Houtman* comming through *Hitto*, *George Sherrock* (one of the *English* Complices) fell at his teete, and acknowledged the great fauour that *Gouernour Spens* and the *Councell* at *Amboyna* had done him in

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pardoning his delict. Thirdly, that he was afterwards present at *Iaccatra* when *John Beament* (another of the *Eng'ish* Complices) confessed his fault before the *Dutch* Generall *Carpentiere*, and craved mercy for the same. Fourthly, that himsele and diuers others at *Iaccatra*, had good and sure information and notice, that *Beament* freely confessed the conspiracie also to the *Eng'ish* President there; but that the *Eng'ish* President there-upon lockt him vp close from speaking with any man; thereby to preuent the dishonor of the treason. Fifthly, that the Gouvernour *Speult* is reputed for a man of worth, honorable and godly, by all that haue conuerfed with him: and the rest of the Councell also, such as cannot any way be doubted or suspected guiltie of so foule a fact, as to accuse or misvse the *Eng'ish*, much lesse to put them to death, if they had not beene guiltie. Lastly, that the torture of Water is alwayes vsed by the *Dutch* in the *Indies*; and is not so cruell nor dangerous, as other kindes of torture vsed in the *Low* *Countrys*, and in all *Europe*.

First, the *Eng'ish* that were saued from the butchery of *Amboyna*, doe not yet beleue, that Signeur *Houtman* hath deposed, as is here inferred. For when he was at *Amboyna*, and laboured to be brought in *ex post facto*, for the saluing of the businesse; he openly professed: that he would wash his hands of it; and that *Harman van Speult* had begun it, and *Harman van Speult* should end it. And this presumption of theirs is further confirmed by the manner of citing this Signeur *Houtman*, even in this Article, where his deposition is not simply and clearly alledged; but with this doubtfull variation: *Les dires et depositions du Signeur Gouverneur Houtman, &c.* Neither is it specified, where

where or before whom or when he tooke his oath: which yet is according to the Custome set downe touching the deposition of *Maerschalck*: to wit, that he tooke his oath before the *Senate* of *Delft* the 4. of *November* 1624. But admit he be sworne to these Articles: let vs examine their particular import. The first is onely of a common opinion and fame that he found at *Amboyna*, that it was a true treason. Is it any maruaile that the *Dutch*, that had made the people beleene that the *English* meant to haue ript vp the bellies of the women with childe (euen of the *Natiues*) and to make choice by the beautie and feature of the seuerall infants, which to saue and which to slay, had prepared a sufficient rumor against the coming of *Signeur Houtman*, to winne his opinion to their cause? Next, it is not likely that he spake with any, but those of the *Castle*: who were most of them parties in this butcherie: and therefore would make no report to him, but what serued their owne turnes. Further, the iudgement being passed against our people, their fact (though neuer done) might be presumed notorious in Law: and therefore no maruaile he and others gaue credit to it. Yet who knoweth not, that much false iudgement happeneth, notwithstanding the notoriety induced by the Acts and sentence? It were an easie matter for a Iudge to answere any Injustice thus. But when the iudgement and the Iudges are questioned of Injustice, the notoriety that themselves haue made is no plea for them. Yet if the Acts containe sufficient proofes for ground of the sentence, then such notoriety may helpe them. But in this case, the Acts shewing that they haue proceeded contrary to Law, inferre their Injustice to be

NOTORIOUS, as is before shewed. For the second and third Articles, concerning *Sherrock* and *Beamonts* confession of their faults *extra* judicially, and while they were yet in danger: they are of no moment, to prooue their guilt, much lesse the guilt of those that were executed, of whom these confessions make no mention; nor especially can they giue any succour to the cause of the Gouvernour and Councell for their proceedings: who ought to haue had the grounds of their sentence in the Acts of the Proesse, before they condemned and executed our people. More particularly, *Sherrock* indeed confesseth, that with humble obedience he complained to Signeur *Houtman* of the *Dutches* daily reproaching him with treason, and prayed him that he would deale with the Gouvernour *Speult*, to take order with them for their incivilitie. For (said he) although I had beene guiltie, yet being now pardoned, why should they thus reproach me? Other confession then this, he vtterly denieth to haue made to Signeur *Houtman*. *Beamont* also confesseth, that when he came to *Iaccatra*, being sent thither to stand to the mercy of the Generall; who then told him, that he came thither to die; he was much amased. But when sodainly the Generall in better earnest told him, he forgaue him; then he gaue him humble, and open thanks; but made no confession of his fault, nor was by the Generall vrged in the least thereunto. For the fourth point, that Signeur *Houtman* and others had, such notice, as is here pretended of *Beamonts* confession to the *Englisb* President; who also clapt him vp for it: it were here requisite that Signeur *Houtman* (if he haue thus attested) did name his Authors if he will be beleued.

beleueed. For himselfe is but *testis ex auditu*. In the meane time, not onely *Beaumont* denyeth these things, but *Collins* that lodged in the same chamber at *Iaccatra* with him, auerreth, that his restraint and close custody is vtterly feigned; neither did he euer heare any word or inckling of such his confession to the President. Maister *Augustine Spalding* also then one of the English Councell at *Iaccatra*, (but now returned into England) giueth the like report. For the fifth point, being the faire testimony of Signeur *Houtman* touching the person of his brother *Gouernor, Van Spent*, and his Councell; It is a point of ciuilitie in him, to helpe them with a good word in the generall: but it is farre too light to lay in the scoale against the seuerall and pregnant proofes of their foule Iniustice, before in this reply at large specified, by the witnesse of all our English that were saued (as well those that were absouled as the rest) by cleare circumstances of the whole businesse, and by the Acts themselves of the Councell of *Amboyna*. Lastly, for the Water torture, it appeareth without Signeur *Houtmans* testimony, to be vsed by the Dutch in the Indies. The poore *Polarones* and the English witnesse it with a mischiese. But to make it lawfull; it should be prooued to be vsed in the Low Countreyes: as hath beene already shewed. But why doth Signeur *Houtman*, nor the *Remonstrants*, in all this discourse say nothing for the Fire-torture, which was also vsed, and that in most barbarous manner and degree vpon the poore *Iapans*, and diuers of the English?

The *Remonstrance* hauing thus pressed the testimony of *Maerschalck* and Signeur *Houtman*, in the next place (being the 13. Article) telleth vs without any witnesse:

that diuers persons (which the *English* Relation mentioneth) to be tortured with Fire and Water, were neuer once touched.

If this were true and certaine, it had beene easie for the *Remonstrants* to haue named the persons touching whom such error is committed. The *English* Relation nameth none but *Johnson*, *Thomson*, and *Clarke* to be tortured with Fire. Which of these will the *Remonstrants* denie to be so handled: against such cleare euidence of our part?

The foureteenth Article promiseth, that the particulars and pettie matters (as they are here rearmed) shall be disprooued by the depositions of those that were in presence, and should haue knowne them if any had beene. Therefore vntill they be thus disprooued, (which will neuer be) let them remaine for true; especially being already prooued by the oath of credible persons, and carrying truth in the very circumstances.

Lastly, for the extraordinary signes that happened at the time of the execution, which are here (scoffingly) rearmed miracles, the same are also prooued by oath, and further by Letters written from some of the seruants of the *Dutch* themselves at *Amboyna*, readie to be exhibited vpon occasion. And as it had beene a sillie part of the *English* to haue feigned such matter, so is it no lesse impudence to deny that which so many as well *Dutch* and *Indians* as *English* saw, and knew to be notorious.

r. After all this new charge so confidently giuen, yet the *Remonstrants* fall off againe, and not desiring to put the triall of the cause vpon these, nor all the rest of their allegations; they returne by way of conclusion to pray the

the Lords States Generall, that there may be a convenient respite giuen for the better examination of the whole matter: and to that end that they will mediate with his Maiestie, to content himselfe also therewith.

But the *English East India Companie* vpon the grounds before at large deduced, doubt not but that the cause will appeare as well to his Maiesty as the Lords States, to be ripe and readie for such an Act of State as is desired, and for the apprehension of the Authors of this odious and execrable Processe, as soone as they, or any of them can be gotten. And then the

iudiciall Processe against them may follow, as shall appertaine to so foule and infernall a Fact.

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